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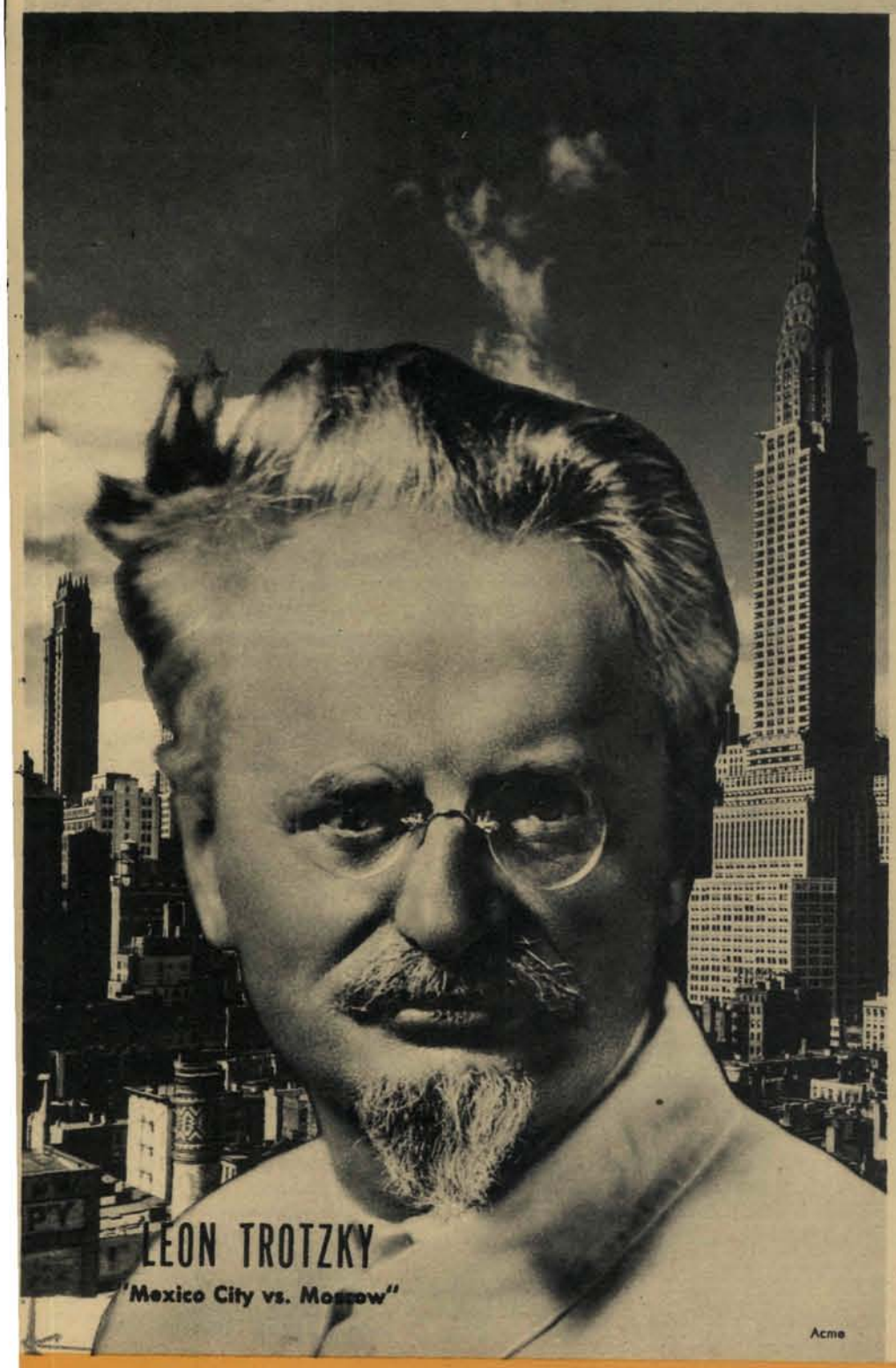
TROTZKY'S GANGSTERS INVADE NEW YORK CITY

See Story on Page 5



LEON TROTZKY
"Mexico City vs. Moscow"

Acme

PURGE OF COMMUNISTS HITS STALINISTS, NOT FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK — Following the Nazi-Soviet amputation of Poland, the Third (Communist) International in the United States is crumbling into dust like a mummy exposed to sunlight. But no less a menace to America is the triumphant invasion of New York City by forces of the Fourth International under Leon Trotzky.

Last week, John L. Lewis, who, for the last four years has not dared to lift his voice against the Reds, suddenly cleaned the C.I.O. governing councils of such Communist labor racketeers as Harry Bridges and John Brophy. Meanwhile, the American Labor Party, formerly honeycombed with Moscow-directed and Moscow-paid agitators, began a drive to oust every "Stalinist" from its ranks.

But the anti-Communist purge now sweeping this country will not benefit Christianity or American nationalism one whit.

The engineer of the Stalinist liquidation in the C.I.O. was Sidney Hillman, radical chief of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and a Russian-born Jewish revolutionary of the Old Bolshevik school.

The men who brought about the advertised expulsion of "the Reds" from the American Labor Party were David Dubinsky and Alex Rose, both radical Jews, both notorious Trotzkyites, both ardent students and disciples of Christ-hating Karl Marx.

Freed of their former Communist domination, the C.I.O. and A.L.P. have in no way changed their fundamental policies. The C.I.O. is still bent on Marxifying American industry—witness the slow-down strikes at the Chrysler Corporation plants. The A.L.P. still supports the efforts of the internationalists to get America into the European war — witness the Party's recent resolution in favor of lifting the arms embargo.

Instead of reverting to clean American trade unionism and clean politics, the radical elements in the United States have merely added the goatee of Leon Trotzky to the mustachioed mask of Josef Stalin.

Instead of the Third International, it is now the Fourth (or Trotzkyite) International which pipes the tune to which American liberals and Leftists must dance hereafter. Instead of looking for guidance from Moscow, the radicals now turn to Mexico City!

The difference between the Third and Fourth Internationals is merely one of degree. Both preach world revolution; both seek the destruction of Christianity and the triumph of man the beast, over man the spirit; both have their disciplined party organizations and their "fellow travelers."

Stalin, having momentarily dropped internationalism for nationalism, thereby alienating world Jewry, now fades into the background in the "democratic" countries to let Trotzky, his bitter rival, reap the Red harvest.

FROM THE TOWER
By Father Coughlin

★

AFTER PEACE WHAT?
By Dr. J. S. Barnes

★

JOSEPH STRAWMAN, MANUFACTURER
By Frank Conley

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DINNER CHAT By the Staff

'Enemies of God'

"THE POIGNANT grief of His Holiness Pope Pius XII, as he sought cheer and comfort for a deputation of mourning Poles, brings the war home, particularly to the 700-million Christian believers of the world, of whom half recognize the Pontiff as their spiritual head," observes the *Toronto Globe and Mail.*

"He left no doubt as to the significance of this monstrous assault on weaker nations by two pagan dictators, no doubt as to the issue or the result. Destroyed by 'enemies of God' —not simply atheists or unbelievers, but the militant forces of anti-Christ —he declared 'Poland will live' by the triumph of justice and mercy.

"The term 'enemies of God' pointedly defines this newly risen dual-headed menace to peace and civilization—Naziism, which eschews Christ and invokes the gods of pagan eras; Communism, which ridicules religion as 'the opiate of the people.' These are the powers of darkness which united to sweep into their barbaric nets 24-million Roman Catholic Poles, 3½-million Jews and 7-million others.

" 'Enemies of God' is a strong term which puts the issue on practical ground. The Pope has called for a holy crusade, greater and more vital by far than any of the crusades of earlier history, against a tremendous aggressive force of organized barbarity.

It is a call to all peoples who prize Christian civilization, for there cannot be distinction of race, nation or religion when the enemies of God have joined their might to extinguish religious worship. In Christian lands are people who have drifted away from the Church, but who will realize how priceless is the privilege they thoughtlessly reject when it may be taken from them forcibly."

Congratulate Archbishop

MANY LETTERS from readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE voice commending comment for the forthright leadership and the stand for American neutrality by the Most Rev. Francis J. L. Beckman, Archbishop of Dubuque, whose letters to Father Coughlin and to Senator Borah were published recently in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Numbers of these letters are from clergymen. A representative expression signed jointly by the priests of a Wisconsin parish reads as follows:

"Permit me to congratulate you upon your splendid open letter of September 27, 1939 addressed to the Honorable William E. Borah, the distinguished United States Senator from Idaho. Both your excellency and Senator Borah are distinguished for your sincerity, for your courage, and for your Americanism.

"If the American hierarchy were to speak out as you have so nobly and bravely done; if our Catholic people were informed and inspirited by truly fearless Catholic leadership; the danger of dictatorship could probably be postponed indefinitely.

"Thank you also for your letter to Father Charles E. Coughlin, under date of September 28, 1939. Those who uphold his valiant hands are upholding Christianity and constitutional government.

"You have rendered a distinguished public service.

"I have often instructed my people to write both their United States Senators and their Representatives in Congress, making known to them their wishes and demands, since both Senators and Representatives are our servants, not our masters.

"Again congratulating you and wishing you every blessing, I beg to remain, Your Excellency,

"Very sincerely yours in Christ."

Question of Free Speech

"TURNING the radio dial to listen or not to listen to Father Coughlin is a free act of the individual," declares *America* in what seems to us a very common-sense discussion of the recent N.A.B. Code.

"Approving or disapproving of Father Coughlin's discourses is, likewise, a personal affair," *America's* editors continue. "But every American must object when a group of radio directors and petty bureaucrats undertake to decide for local stations and for American citizens what speakers they are not permitted to hear.

"The question at issue is not the opinions of Father Coughlin. The question, as we have stated before, is the attempt of radio dictators and Government officials to suppress the right of free speech. In these hours of crisis, that right is of incalculable value."

Poland Not Forgotten

Reviewing the swift events which have plunged Europe and most of the world into the chaos of war, the *Osservatore Romano* says:

"Poland cut to pieces, Germany engaged in a sanguinary campaign; the war extended to France, and England entered into action on the Western Front and on the sea, everywhere; fatal repercussions in the economic life of the whole continent; entire peoples threatened with starvation; Russia retraces her steps from Asia to Europe and is already in the heart of it, and it is not yet known to whom she is allied or to whom she is an enemy; all the neutral States, through that bloc and through this meteor, are already shaken and threatened with a moral and material, juridical and economic conflict with the parties in war; in the Far East the conflagration between Japan and China is ready to flame up again more frightfully; America, one of the greatest powers of the world, is at the parting of the ways, as in 1917.

"Danzig, the Corridor and the minorities, are infinitesimal atoms nowadays in a chaos which takes on the aspect and shows the agony and submersion of a people, who had risen again as an element of European equilibrium and progress with her religion, her history, her citizenship, her work.

"*Finis Poloniae* (the end of Poland)? No! Precisely because the world has not forgotten Poland. No, this is not the end."

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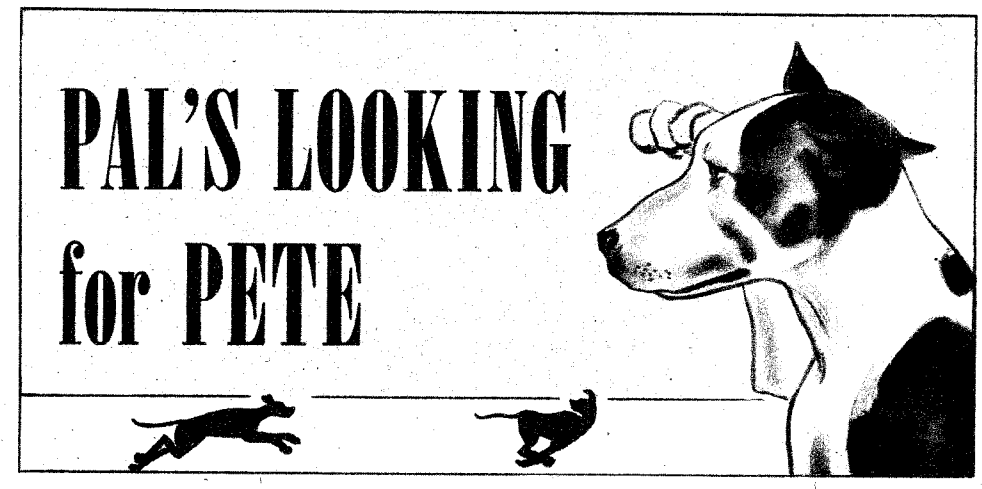
PAL'S LOOKING for PETE



HELLO FOLKS:

Well bless my buttons! If I didn't have th' s'prise uv my life when I saw the last issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE! It looks like a person jus' can't take a day off f'r a littul rekreashun but what some upstart'll take 'vantage of ya. That Pete! Jus' wait 'til I get ahold uv him—the littul sassy snip! He had a nerve t'poach on my speshul reserve 'n t'thretun t'take over my job as circulation manager. Huh!—him that's still got his milk teeth 'n doesn't know A from Z 's far 's matters uv th' world go. He'd have a fine time, he would, takin' care uv things 'round here 'n knowin' how t'handul the Boss when he's in one of his moods.

But enuf uv this—it isn't nice to rake y'r fam'ly over the coals in publik 'n I c'n reely do a better job on Pete when I meet up with him in my own backyard—I'll haffta give him annuther lesson, I guess, 'n teach him who's who 'n what's what around here.

I can tell ya I'm mighty glad my sekretary came back when she did 'r I'd abeen hurt t'the quick with Pete's insolunce—ya don't know how much my littul visit with you folks means t' me. Reely, I missed not bein' with ya las' week more'n I thought I would. Y'might not b'lieve it, but I feel ius' like y're my fam'ly—now more'n ever, since Pete knifed me in th' back—'n if ennything ever happened that I couldn't talk things over with ya 'n tell ya what's on my mind 'n jus' sorta confide in ya 'bout diffrunt littul things 'n have ya t'look to f'r a littul komfert when things go wrong—why, I jus don't know what I'd do. Course, y'might say, what's wrong with y'r Boss—has he turned on ya, too? Well, he's here, uv course, but he hasn't much time t' give t'me these days, what with all he's got on his mind, 'n I don't have much chance t' reely see him so's I c'n talk serious-like 'bout things I think uv while I lie in my corner n peepul think I'm asleep. Maybe if we ever get back t'normal here we c'n be pals again like we usta be.

I see by the paper—the Boss didn't tell me—that he took Pete f'r a ride in the country. Well, that's all right with me, 'cause he took me f'r one, too, las' week. (Wuz I s'prised!) I'll bet Pete didn't enjoy his ride 'smuch's I did mine, 'cause Pete doesn't have the worries 'n cares that the Boss 'n I have, 'n a littul holiday 'r an outing jus' couldn't mean 'smuch t' a scatterbrain like him as it could t' us who know what 'sponsibility is. Like I've heard said, everything is komparative.

Yes, I reely enjoyed that ride. Th' weather was perfekt 'n the trees were pozativly gargyus—ol' Jack Frost did a wondrful job on them—'n we jus' rode 'n rode 'n rode—not sayin' a word. I stuck my nose out th' window 'n filled my lungs with that sweet-smellin' air 'til I thought they'd burst —my, it was grand!

Finally the Boss spied a littul stand where all sortsa veg'tables 'n fruit were f'r sale, so he stopped 'n bought a carload uv stuff t' bring home to Mary 'n he got sum apples 'n a jug full uv apple cider 'n home we went —both uv us feelin' quite kontent. I wish he'd get out 'n do that more offen—maybe I c'n get him int'rested in goin' out nutting—while we were on our ride I spied sum likely lookin' trees.

* * *

D'y'know what? Our cute littul third-grade teacher up 'n left us. Darn it, I knew somethin' like that'd happen, jus' when I was gettin' int'rested in furtherin' my edukashun, too. I don't know the pertik'lars 'bout why she left, but I'll bet havin' a job nearer the boy friend had somethin' t'do with it. Now we haffta look around f'r annuther teacher—I hope they get one as pretty as Miss Dwyer.

* * *

Oh, oh, I'd better put my mind on my buziness 'n stop thinkin' 'bout plezure rides 'n pretty girls, 'r Pete *will* get my job.

Well, as circulation manager, I circulated 'round t' Miss Schulte's desk 'n asked t'see the lates' reports, 'n what I saw made me feel kinda sick in th' pit uv my stummick. Reely, folks, our subskripshuns aren't comin' in like they should—'speshully th' renewals.

Now I unnerstan' that y've all got plenty uv places t'put y'r money—there's coal t'put in 'n Johnnie 'n Mary need warm klothes 'n all sortsa other things—but readin' SOCIAL JUSTICE reg'larly is importunt, too. Why, with the country havin' th' jitters 'n things poppin' so fast that a body c'n hardly keep up with 'em, 'n what with the broadcastin' being' kurtailed like it is—heavens! ya jus' can't afford t'miss a single issue 'cause it's only in SOCIAL JUSTICE that y'can get the reel low-down.

So sit right down now 'n fill in the subskripshun blank below here 'n send it to us pronto. This is what y'might call a mutual benefit affair—you need us, 'n we need you. We jus' can't afford t'lose y'r support now, folks. The Boss needs every loyal frien' these days more'n he ever did before. Y'won't let him down, will ya? Course ya won't—I shouldn't even think uv such a thing.

Well, unless Pete takes over, folks —'n that all depends on you, 'cause if he c'n get more subskripshuns 'n I can, he gets the job—I'll be seein' ya nex' week. Here's hopin'.

—PAL

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State of the Nation

F. D. Roosevelt Imperial Potentate

Report of Justice Pattangall of Texas Reveals His Powers in Detail

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States today, under the terms of a "limited emergency" proclaimed by President Roosevelt, is governed by a man who has more power than Josef Stalin, more power than Adolf Hitler, more power than Benito Mussolini, more power than any dictator on earth!

That is a startling statement, but it is absolutely true. **Except that he lacks the power over life and death, power enjoyed by Stalin and Hitler, President Roosevelt is far more powerful than either of these men, or both of them together. For President Roosevelt has monetary powers governing resources far beyond the controls of these men.**

This Federal Republic, the United States of America, although a democracy, has invested in its present Chief Executive power and authority to make the individual citizen tremble. This power has been achieved slowly. Some of his authority President Roosevelt inherited from the war-time statutes of 1914-18. Some he garnered from a weak-spined, rubber-stamp Congress in the depth of the depression, and some he has gathered to himself through the declaration of a "limited national emergency," which may be succeeded by the declaration of a "full emergency"—and dictatorship.

Attorney General Frank Murphy was approached a few weeks ago by members of the Senate, concerned about the President's declaration of an emergency, and desirous of knowing how extensive were the powers upon which Mr. Roosevelt could act, either in putting this country into war, or in keeping it out.

Three Categories of Power

Mr. Murphy, after some study, turned over to the Senate officers a list of about 100 acts which granted exceptional, emergency powers to the President. Other powers he refrained from listing in detail, explaining weakly that to do so would involve his granting a legal opinion to Congress. He objected that precedent prevented his doing this, and on this ground he refused to be explicit as to the full quotient of authority invested in Mr. Roosevelt today.

However, a study of Mr. Murphy's list of statutes, and a study of those he refrained from listing in detail, reveals that at the present time the President is a man more powerful than any human being since the days of the Russian Czars. The President's authority was the subject of an investigation by the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Governmen. This organization—picking up where Mr. Murphy left off—found that Mr. Roosevelt's powers fell into definite categories. They were: **(1) discretionary powers, (2) emergency powers, (3) war powers.**

"Mr. Murphy's list lays greater emphasis upon war powers and upon military and naval emergency measures which the President, as Commander-in-Chief, is authorized to have," the Committee reported. "With the military aspect of the subject the National Committee has little concern. It centered its researches upon a phase which Attorney General Murphy did not emphasize, upon economic emergency and discretionary controls—controls of more immediate and far-reaching effect upon private enterprise and recovery."

His Authority Studied in Detail

And upon the latter point, it is well to call to mind the statement made two years ago by Chief Justice William R. Pattangall, of the Supreme Court of Texas. He said: "Since March 4, 1933, either by direct Congressional enactment or by Executive order based on such legislation, the Chief Magistrate of the nation has been given or has assumed authority:

" 'To debase the currency; to buy and sell gold at a price fixed arbitrarily by him; to purchase government bonds, and to seize private stocks or gold to be paid for at an arbitrary valuation.

" 'To levy sales taxes, denominate process taxes, on food, clothing and merchandise at such times and rates as he may determine.

" 'To expend enormous sums of money for various purposes not definitely and explicitly defined before the appropriation of the money.

" 'To create business corporations whose activities bring them into direct competition with private industry.

" 'To manufacture commodities in competition with private business.

" 'To buy and sell commodities, fix minimums at which industries and merchants may sell their goods.

" 'To allot a maximum production to individual farms and factories, and to forbid expansion or development in any industry or any single plant.

" 'To impose collective bargaining on employers of labor and to establish minimum wages and maximum hours of labor in every line of industry.

" 'To raise and lower tariffs and discriminate between nations in the application thereof.

" 'To abrogate and annul certain government contracts without compensation and without appeal or review by the Courts.

" 'To inflate the currency'."

Yes, Imperial Potentate Franklin D. Roosevelt is a powerful figure, yet the power he enjoys is only a *part* of the power that would be his were he to declare that a "war is imminent," and that a "full emergency" exists. America today is on a war basis, under the proclamation of a "limited emergency." This makes Mr. Roosevelt supreme in his authority over the industrial and economic life of this country.

Do we wish further adventures along the road to dictatorship? Do we wish to sample life under the Czars? Do we wish a political economy similar to that of godless Soviet Russia, or pagan Nazi Germany? If we do, let us engage in further sparring with the serious business of embargo-lifting; let us engage in further flirtations with the war abroad. That will mean dictatorship.

Those Subs Again

Representative H. Buell Snyder, Chairman of the House Military Appropriations Committee: *"Half a dozen foreign submarines are operating in the Caribbean. The submarines belong to a country embittered against the English."*

Lieut. Commander S. B. Cooke, Commander of U. S. Patrol Squadron 51: *"A continuous search of the whole Eastern Caribbean area has failed to reveal the presence of a single submarine of a foreign power."*

Mr. Dies Goes to Town

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Those fun-loving fat men of Hollywood—those movie moguls who thrill you, chill you, and turn on the tap of your emotions full force for a quarter, produced what they hailed as a masterpiece in that hell-o-drama, *"Confessions of a Nazi Spy."*

They stripped the mask off the intrigue of the German Bund; they took you behind the scenes of Hun-inspired scheming; they screamed forth the wonder of this picture "produced behind locked doors." They shrieked that a challenging menace to America had been exposed, and then they proved it by running out six or seven reels of hysterical antics performed by a half dozen dim-witted morons, working for the Nazi government for beer money.

This was the "menace to America." New York movie audiences loved it. They jumped for joy every time the American flag was pictured. They hissed, booed and yelled whenever the shady "Nazi Spy" appeared, and they applauded with deep devotion when Edward G. (Emmanuel Goldenburg) Robinson turned on the heat and put the Nazis in the box.

But How About the Red Spies?

Thus, they felt, the menace had been handled capably enough by the make-believe G-men. The Huns had been kicked back into place and would trouble the country no more. The threat to Americanism had been answered. General peace was restored.

A few skeptics at the time, however, asked meekly enough if there were no *Communist* menace in the United States worth picturing. They wondered, humbly, if perhaps Soviet intrigue weren't worth a four-bell thriller, insofar as the Communist Party was on the ballot; had been organized for two decades, and had Russo-philes in important government jobs.

They pointed out that the German Bund, bad as it was, had been organized only a few years; had no ballot listing, and dated its devotion to Nazi-dom only for the six years that Mister Hitler had been in business. But they were out-shouted by the Reds themselves who twisted their tongues in their whiskers as they professed their undying fealty for America; as they blubbered for harmonious American-Soviet relations.

The Dies Men Finally Wake Up

But came the Nazi-Soviet pact, the war, and general confusion. The Communist worms turned. They turned in a feeble effort to follow Stalin in his double-dealing. They twisted themselves into monstrous, horrible shapes as they sought to make sense out of Soviet nonsense, and the nation sniffed, not *a* rat, but several thousand of them—all members of the Communist Party in good standing.

The Dies Committee turned once again from the Bund, where its attentions had been concentrated after a peep at that wonder show, *"Confessions of a Nazi Spy."* The Committee focused its spotlight once again on the Reds in their weird Lovestone, Trotzkyite, Stalinist, stooge, stool-pigeon patterns that have baffled sane people for the last five or ten years. It found that, after all, the Reds *were* a menace; *were* organized to destroy Americanism; *were* minions of a foreign government unfriendly to the United States; *were*, actually, agents of a foreign power conducting systematic espionage in American industrial plants, Government agencies, and patriotic groups throughout the land.

Stalin Orders 'Nuclei' Formed

Yes, while *"Confessions of a Nazi Spy"* had three-sheeted the antics of mentally-deficient Nazi-lovers who nibbled at American military and naval secrets like lean rats gnawing at cheese, and had ignored completely the vastly more threatening Russian spy system, the Dies Committee in recent weeks has uncovered a network of Soviet agents who worked in American factories and penetrated American businesses and institutions, while wearing the "noble" cloak of Amtorg, Soviet Russian trading agency.

General W. G. Krivitsky, former Russian secret agent; Robert Pitcoff, former Amtorg executive, and other Communists all testified that this "respectable" institution had peppered the United States with brazen spies who would stoop to anything, and stop at nothing to steal the secrets they sought. Pitcoff testified that the Russian government sought to establish "nuclei" in important American manufacturing plants, so that secret plans and processes might be tapped at any time.

When the Comrades Hate to Go Home

It was learned that aviation plants had been sabotaged; aviation secrets had been stolen; chemical plants had been "penetrated," and all war industries had been subjected to constant espionage. This was done by Russia, that fine, upstanding, Asiatic "democracy," sought as an ally by Britain and France, and recognized as a nation with democratic objectives by the United States.

Amtorg dispatched spies to assignments as freely as a metropolitan city editor assigns reporters to a fire. The Communist Party served as a clearing house for American military and naval secrets. The red hand of Russia extended into the United States and played its followers as chessmen. And every so often Comrade Stalin would declare a "purge"; would summon back to Russia those whose work had been unsatisfactory, and they would be heard from no more after the firing squad's shot echoed beyond the garden wall.

In case the Russian spy in question declined to return to Russia upon command, because the instinct to live a while longer was too strong, this sad individual would be kidnaped, bundled into a boat, and shipped back like a bag of laundry for the purging process. Yes, the same thing was pictured in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy"; but that was Germany; there was no Russian spy system, not in the Hollywood mind.

***"Confessions of a Nazi Spy"* was fiction. "Confessions of Several Soviet Spies" is fact, revealed by the Dies Committee.** Let jitterbug Hollywood take note and turn its Kleig lights on the Communists for a change.

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Ben Marcin's Page

Who Wants War? Why?

International Gold Capitalists Determined to Crush Debt-free Totalitarians

SINCE THE RISE of Hitler to power in Germany the citizens of all nations have been deceived by the propaganda of the Pharisees of Finance and the Scribes of Script into believing that the next war must be fought between opposing ideologies, and that the next "world war to end all wars" must be fought between Democracy and Fascism, Freedom and Totalitarianism, Personal Liberty and Authoritarianism.

Hitlerism became the personification of the national forces behind the Totalitarian, Fascist, anti-Comintern axis formed by Italy, Germany, Japan and Spain. England, France, America and Soviet Russia—the dollar, franc, pound and ruble "gold standard" sphere of influence—were naturally regarded as the enemies of the Fascist bloc.

Their group was erroneously referred to as the great "democracies," despite the fact that Great Britain is an empire ruled by a constitutional monarchy. France is an empire masquerading as a Republic, America is a Republic which Leftists love to call a democracy, and Soviet Russia is a totalitarian dictatorship glorying in the name of a proletarian democracy.

By propaganda, we have been led to believe that the "democracies" could be depended upon to stop Fascist "aggression" in Ethiopia, Spain, Albania, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, China and the Balkans.

The war mongers and war makers emphasized that the great democracy of Soviet Russia was constantly defending the dictatorship of the democratic proletariat in Spain, China, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia—not only by direct military intervention but also by diplomatic and financial aid.

The Soviet-Nazi pact completely altered, but perfected, the war makers' plans. Even now, the Reds are unable to compose themselves to the ominous fact that Russia and Germany are allies. Even now, the radicals and liberals talk about the sacred duties of the democracies to put an end to Hitlerism; but they refuse to mention that Soviet Russia has grabbed three-fifths of Poland, Esthonia, Latvia, Finland and Lithuania, threatened the Baltic and Balkan nations, made demands for Bessarabia from Roumania and dispatched marching armies through China to the Khyber Pass, the portal to India.

Last World War Failed of Purpose

Although the purpose of this war is the new alignment of power politics, as the purpose of the last war was the economic mastery of the world, the real issue of this world war — as was that of the last — is purely economic and waged largely in the sphere of international trade and finance.

It seems that the bullion brokers and gold traders were not successful in the last war, in their plan of strangulating the Central Powers, who had attempted to wrest control of world trade and finance from the Allies. And since the World War, Versailles, Brest Litovsk, San Germaine and Trianon, with their divisions of territory and extortion of indemnities, were not enough to kill off the nations which challenged the financial capitalism controlled by the five bullion brokers of London.

For the ends and causes of this war, therefore, let us look at the record. Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, former "fuehrer" of the War Trades Board, now confidant and advisor of Presidents, unofficial chief of the War Resources Administration and kingmaker, stated to a congressional committee, after the World War:

"I probably had more power than, perhaps, any other man did in the war."

And *Fortune* magazine (October, 1933) gives the following thumbnail sketch of Bernard Mannes Baruch:

"Bernard M. Baruch is called into frequent conferences with the President. He has financed many a Congressional campaign; and is surrounded by a praetorian guard of Senators, who hang on his every word. The figure of Baruch is swelling into enormous dimensions on the horizon of public life. He has been given credit for Hoover's appointment of Eugene Meyer, Jr., as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. He is the Mystery Man of Washington and Wall Street."

In his recent address on the neutrality bill, Senator Borah, supposedly one of the authors of the present arms embargo neutrality, revealed that *Mr. Baruch was the author of the new cash and carry neutrality* and the power behind the credit and carrion legislation.

No doubt the following words of Mr. Baruch express the reason for his great interest in the cause of the allied nations: ***"We can destroy the barter system if we keep our prices down low enough so the Latin Americans will always want to do their trading with us.*** (*New York Times,* Sept. 17, 1939).

In the mind of Mr. Baruch the omnipresent threat to democracy—the decoyries of the franc, pound sterling and dollar—is the barter system of nations which international finance had tried unsuccessfully to strangle with the garrot of the gold standard.

Hitler Calls for Currency Control

Der Fuehrer, who has continually raved and ranted about the despotic domination and destructive tyranny of international bankers, reiterated Mr. Baruch's very thoughts in his speech before the Reichstag, October 6th. He demanded that the proposed international peace conference re-establish "peace."

He said: "Secondly, the demand for a real revival of international economic life, coupled with an extension of trade and commerce, pre-supposes a reorganization of the international economic system; in other words, of production in the individual states. In order to facilitate the exchange of goods thus produced, however, markets must be organized and *a final currency regulation* arrived at so that the obstacles in the way of unrestricted trade can be gradually removed." (*New York Times,* October 7, 1939).

These two statements explain the *raison d'etre* for the present war, the necessity for America's entry into the war, and the present puzzling alignment of nations. The coming war for world power politics is purely economic and is confined to the realm of international commerce and finance.

On one side we find the nations which had formerly ratified the anti-comintern pact and on the other side the gold standard nations operating through secret Stabilization Funds and dollar diplomacy. The democracies maintain that they are operating "according to international law" and "for international co-operation"; while the former nations, pleading for economic *lebensraum* and liberation from financial encirclement, maintain that they are using the barter method for the preservation of nationalistic internal co-operation.

America established a Stabilization Fund through the *Gold Nationalization and Revaluation Act,* so that the allies of the pound, franc and dollar alignment might corner the world's gold reserve and force the totalitarian nations into economic and financial suicide. The United States Department of the Treasury employed the $2-billion Stabilization kitty to peg the values of the franc and pound sterling and in his report to Congress, Treasury Secretary Morganthau confessed that in his transactions carried on through the fund he had made a gross profit of $112. Mr. Morganthau did not tell the Congress, however, that he had used the Stabilization Fund to prevent a Soviet-engineered run on the franc and that only through America's aid was France's Minister of Finance able to prevent the devaluation of the franc and consequent economic paralysis to France. At that time Russia used her unknown hoard of gold to start a run on Blum's franc so that France would be forced to go Communist.

U.S. Treasury Pawn in Money Masters' Game

Through the Export-Import Bank, originally established by executive order under the authority of the now unconstitutional N.I.R.A., but later extended in life to June 30, 1941, by an act approved by the Chief Executive on March 4, 1939, America continued to pursue its dangerous international policies outlined by the money masters who control Government through the United States Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Bank. The bank was established purportedly to promote America's foreign trade which had been destroyed by the barter system and exchange economies of the totalitarian nations. Instead of granting subsidies to American exporters, the Export-Import Bank became a financial supplement to the Treasury's Stabilization Fund, thus to further the international co-operation of the democracies against the totalitarian nations.

Acting on the orders of Victor Sassoon, banking tycoon of the Far East, and Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, whose bank made a like loan to China, the Export-Import Bank, under the direction of Archie Lockhead, advanced in December, 1938, a loan of $25-million to Chiang Kai Shek to aid him to continue his war against Japanese imperialism. In March, 1939, the Bank made a loan directly to the Brazilian government of which $19,-200,000 was used to free blocked exchange due American exporters and this in spite of the fact that the Brazilian government owes about $350-million to American investors in Brazilian government bonds.

Allies Far From Broke; Have Ample Funds

Because the Allies were unwilling to pay their war—and post-war—debts to America, and in spite of the fact that they engaged in wholesale militarization and in war financing of potential allies and enemies alike, Americans were led to believe that the Allies were broke. But a leading editorial in the *Washington Post,* owned by Eugene Meyer, former governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and telepathic oracle of the President's foreign policies, informed the American people that their Senators were badly informed; because they believed that the Allies, Britain and France, were broke and that they, therefore, could not take advantage of the cash and carry provision in the present neutrality law. These nations had plenty of gold reserve which could be shipped and sold to the United States Treasury at $35 per ounce, which would be sufficient to create the necessary credits to pay for the Allies' proposed war materials purchase.

The Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation has used its power of selling surplus products at subsidies to further the money masters' dollar diplomacy. The corporation has exchanged American cotton for British wheat; sold American wheat to Russia, Japan, Germany and Italy at subsidized prices. The F.S.C.C. has itself indulged in barter agreements and scrip trades.

Despite economic strangulation and financial quarantine, Germany, Japan, Italy and Nationalist Spain were able to carry on their wars for *lebensraum* without resort to the money masters for suicidal war loans. They employed scrip currency and barter deals to build up their nationalistic war-time economy. In other words, *they employed the same methods on a national basis which the money masters employed internationally.* Because of the success of these nationalistic economies the money masters have decreed that these nations should be defeated in *an economic war* based not so much on actual fighting as on chancelleries' diplomacy in lining up encircling and isolating the Fascist allies.

Communism Certain Victor in Next War

If there is a world war, the money masters cannot lose in the present alignment. Their victory is now assured by Russia, the money masters' minion. If the democracies win, the economy of financial capitalism will continue. If the dictatorships win, Soviet Russia, the greatest of the dictatorships, which has participated most in the present division of the spoils of war, will foist upon the nations of the world the Communist economy which the money masters have created and absolutely control.

It seems that Russia's double-cross of the democracies was dictated in the Sanhedrin of international finance to insure victory for the Pharisees of Finance and the Scribes of Script. With Russia, the democracies would surely win, but they would continue the economy of financial capitalism; but, with Russia, as an enemy, the economy of Communism would become a fact. In the latter economy, the money masters will own all property, control all production, regiment all producers, dominate all soldiers and workers, and be lords of the world. Communism was born in World War I; Communism will reach its majority in World War II.

Again Der Fuehrer stated in his address before the Reichstag, October 6th, 1939: "And finally, it is clear to me that there is a certain Jewish international capitalism and journalism that has no feeling at all in common with the people whose interests they pretend to represent, but who, like Herostrates of old, regard incendiarism as the greatest success of their lives!"

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The Red Front

Leon Trotzky's Great N. Y. Coup

Yes-Men of Comrade Dubinski Engineer the Shameless Sell-Out

(By a Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK — Leon Trotzky, the great assassin of 1917, has extended his hairy, blood-smeared hand from his exile's lair in Mexico City and grasped power in the American Labor Party. Conniver in the deal and betrayer of our workingmen is David Dubinsky, America's ablest Marxist organizer and president of the powerful International Ladies Garments Union.

It happened a few days ago at a stormy conclave in the Manhattan Center here, at which Trotzky's agents and adherents piled vilification and scorn on their fellows and demanded participation of the United States in the Franco-British war against Germany. Under the presidency of Alex Rose, stooge for Dubinsky, the meeting passed a resolution formally denouncing the status quo, or Stalinist-Communists, and calling for war.

Stalinists Take Up Jew-Baiting

Following the usual Nazi-Communist technique, Dubinskys' Reds immediately began a purge of the "minority"—followers of their leaders' bitter enemy, Josef Stalin. Nearly a dozen American Labor Party chieftains were thrown out. The center of the Trotzkyite fire was Michael J. Quill, Communist president of the International Transport Workers' Union, C.I.O. affiliate, who refused to sign the resolution.

The position of the 'official' Communist Party at once became ludicrous. The *Daily Worker's* front page editorials shrieked the Stalinists' dismay at the turn of events. Because of the decidedly Jewish complexion of the Trotzkyite putsch, the Reds took a page out of Adolf Hitler's *"Mein Kampf"* and employed Jew-baiting as their chief weapon in an effort to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Abraham Cahan, David Dubinsky, Louis Waldman and the *Jewish Daily Forward,* were much mentioned in *Daily Worker* editorials as Jew conspirators with Leon Trotzky.

Murderer Controls 750,000 Votes

That Earl Browder's Communists had failed to get wind of the impending putsch was obvious. Fewer than 100 of them turned up, against a full force of 600 Trotzky Socialist-Laborites. An additional 100 delegates from Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, lacking orders from their boss, remained silent.

Introducing the war mongering resolution, Rose warned those present that anyone voting against it would no longer be considered a member of the American Labor Party. The Stalinists, caught like mice in a cattery, had no choice but to vote against a ukase that condemns their beloved Red Russia—and the tomcats of the Fourth Internationale yowled with glee and triumph.

It was "Heads we win, tails you lose" for the Trotzkyists; and the bloodiest of Soviet War Commissars thus was enthroned fuehrer of the American Labor Party, controlling three quarters of a million votes in New York City alone.

All that is needed now is a permit from the State Department allowing the arch assassin of Bolshevism to enter the United States and to continue here the diabolical machinations he has been so successfully directing from the lightless and Godless warrens of nearby Mexico. It must be noted that this line of attack had a firm foundation. Trotzky, the Socialist-Laborite leaders and the American Labor Party chiefs are practically all members of the Jewish race. However a large number of renegade atheistic Jews have remained with the Communist Party, forcing the party organs to tone down their vicious anti-Semitic propaganda.

LaGuardia Appears To Be a Stalinist

Observers were unanimous in the opinion that the Trotzky coup was one of the most amazing pieces of strategy in the history of American labor politics. By linking two proposals in one resolution, Rose forced every delegate at the meeting to vote for the war resolution or accept the Stalinist stigma. These are the same tactics that the New Deal has used in the arms embargo controversy by linking repeal of the embargo and the "cash and carry" principle in a single bill.

The position of Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia, victorious A.L.P. candidate in the last mayoralty election, remained obscure. He did, however, put his shoulder to the wheel in an effort to save the skin of City Councilman Michael J. Quill, who had become the chief Trotzkyite target. Nathan Frankel, the mayor's labor adviser, voted against the motion to deprive Quill of his A.L.P. support in the November elections. During the controversy, Quill reaffirmed his faith in Mayor LaGuardia, who was his running mate on the A.L.P. ticket.

His support of Quill puts LaGuardia more definitely in the Stalin camp than any of his previous pro-Red activities. The councilman, who is also president of the Transit Workers union, was at one time a member of Unit 19-S, Section 24, Communist Party, U. S. A., according to recent testimony before the Dies Committee.

Quill Organized Subway Strike

Councilman Quill, in spite of the fact that he has been an American citizen for less than eight years, is one of La Guardia's closest advisers on all phases of city government. A native of Ireland, he joined the Irish Republican Army in 1920, only to be thrown out three years later for Communist conniving. In 1927 Ireland became altogether too hot for Quill and he took ship to America, where he was received with open arms by a waiting delegation of Earl Browder's Bolsheviks.

The I.R.A. expatriate got a job with the B.M.T. subway system in New York City and it was not long before he had set off a strike that nearly paralyzed the metropolitan transit system. (He organized the Transport Workers' Union, which now has upward of 40,000 members.)

Quill was elected to City Council in LaGuardia's 1937 landslide and since then has consistently plugged the Communist Party line—a subversive and minatory activity in which he profits by the support of Councilman Morris Newbold (an Abraham Lincoln Brigade organizer) and in which he enjoys the sanction of Mayor LaGuardia.

'Watch the Reds Go By!'

THE NEWS: The Ford Motor Company ejected 40 Soviet engineers and their 11 interpreters from its River Rouge plant when it was discovered after a year's investigation that the Reds had attempted to Communize Ford workmen and had tried to obtain secret plans by bribery.

Harry Bennett, Ford personnel director, declared that several of the interpreters were known Detroit Communists.

COMMENT: Here is food for thought for those mentally-starving individuals who refuse to acknowledge that Communism is making headway in our midst—that agents of Soviet Russia, acting under direct orders from Moscow, are doing their utmost to indoctrinate American laboring men with the anti-Christian tenets of Communism; that these same agents actually are spies commissioned to obtain, by hook or crook, American industrial as well as military secrets.

The engineers, employes of Amtorg, Soviet Trading Company, had come to the Ford plant 9 years ago, ostensibly to study production methods. They were received hospitably and provided with office space in the Ford plant. But their activities were not confined to a study of production methods. Being Reds, they began the familiar Communist tactics of promoting discontent, fomenting strikes and riots and preaching the doctrines of Communism to all who would listen. According to Ford private investigators, they mingled with workmen and, posing as Ford engineers, sought to induce workers to attend Communist meetings.

Mr. Bennett asserted that during the disorders at the Ford plant in May, 1937, several of the Red emissaries "were outside the plant, aiding in the union drive, while others inside were distributing strike leaflets.

When the Company learned this, it instituted the year-long investigation which culminated in the ouster. Recently, Ford operatives learned, the Reds had offered a department official $1,200 a month if he would betray his employer and give the Soviets certain confidential information relative to machines, gauges and materials.

The Ford revelations lend further credence to recent testimony before the Dies Committee that Amtorg has a special military department whose work it is to steal American aviation secrets. This testimony was given by Maurice Malkin, erstwhile New York Communist, who declared the Communists also maintain spies in the Brooklyn Navy yard. If Soviet Russia and Amtorg are despicable enough to pilfer American military secrets they also can be expected to engage in industrial espionage as well. The Ford case amply demonstrates that.

At this writing, the Department of Justice is reported to be investigating activities of the Reds expelled by Ford. It is about time the Government took some action against the stooges of Joe Stalin!

Too long have they been received in this country with open arms while they abuse every privilege accorded them; too long have the Reds been permitted to rant and rave about "freedom of speech" for their atheistic spokesmen; too long have they been allowed to bellow for "protection of the law" when their purpose is to destroy the very law under which they seek protection.

Communism violates every principle of Americanism. Soviet Russia, in sending propagandists to this country, is violating the treaty by which she received recognition from the United States. Why, then, must we tolerate the vulture? The answer is, we must not. We must crush Communism before its fangs strike us mortally. And we should begin by declaring the Communist Party illegal. A party which seeks the dissolution of America's traditional freedom has no place in America. It should be barred from the ballot!

Red in the Red

New York Communists are hanging their Red, brainless heads in shame these days—not because of Joe Stalin's Polish grab, of course, but because their terrific, supercolossal propaganda exhibit at the Fair has become a terrific, supercolossal flop.

And it can all be traced to an oversight on the part of the great humanitarian, Stalin, who has been so busy "liberating oppressed minorities" in Poland that he forgot completely about the necessity of paying the freight for the Soviet Pavilion.

While Joe was engrossed in the serious business of snatching land and extinguishing Christians, the Pavilion was sinking deeper into debt than a drunken sailor with credit.

A court order tied up the exhibit's $20,000 bank account after a publishing house sued the Reds for $50,000 when they reneged on a printing bill. Altogether, Stalin's boys are in the red to the tune of about $100,000. But apparently Joe is letting them worry about that. He has Poland.

Poland 'Gives' Self to Stalin

THE NEWS: In London, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Butler told the House of Commons that Britain definitely would not fight Russia for invading and annexing the Eastern half of Poland.

In Paris, the Rothschild-financed Polish "government" simultaneously announced that after the war it will not seek the return of Soviet-occupied territory.

COMMENT: The greatest betrayal of modern history thus was officially sealed. Three months ago, Prime Minister Chamberlain solemnly declared: "We have guaranteed to give our assistance to Poland in case of a clear threat to her independence." Two months ago, Britain and France both again guaranteed the existence of an independent Polish state — thereby encouraging it to suicidal resistance against the Nazi *blitzkrieg.*

Raped by Germany, impaled by Russia, the once virtuous nation of Poland now guffaws hysterically in the brothel where Mr. Charm-berlain, Monsieur Dally-dear and the Baron Rot-child pour champagne to the thing they call "Democracy."

The diplomaniacs are happy.

Take That Red Off the Ticket!

NEW YORK—In a letter to the board of elections, Mr. Joseph F. Coufal, of Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, New York, a candidate for city councilman, demands the removal of an avowed Communist from the city ticket.

"Supplementing my objections to the petition purporting to nominate Paul Crosbie for the office of city councilman from the Borough of Queens, who designates himself as a candidate of the Communist Party, I desire to state that if the petition of said Paul Crosbie is accepted as valid by the board of elections, then I desire to withdraw my name as a candidate for the same office.

"I will not permit my name to appear on the same ballot with an avowed Communist whose candidacy is part of the Communistic propaganda."

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
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E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

United States of the World!

FATHER COUGHLIN'S broadcast of Sunday, October 22, contained words of ominous warning for this nation. The disclosures of his prominent British informant, for example, offers the alert reader another glimpse at the well-laid "plan" for world revolution.

What the internationalists failed to accomplish in the World War, with their League of Nations, based on the dictated terms of an imposed peace, they now plan to realize after a new world war. This time they will profit by their past mistakes. The plan is no less than a United States of the World!

The United States of America, it is disclosed, will become the depository for the revolutionists. The gold buried at Fort Knox, Kentucky—planned to reach $20-billion at the end of the war—is to be made the basis of an *international currency*. SOCIAL JUSTICE exposed this world plan three years ago, only at that time it was suspected that the League of Nations would accomplish its objective of making the Bank of International Settlements at Basle the world banking center.

A World State in which everything is Communized and every man a slave, not to some fiction of a proletarian dictator, but to their real international masters unmasked and triumphant!

Every letter to a Representative and Senator to hold that arms embargo and keep America free from the schemes of the international plotters, is a blow struck against realization of "the plan." Keep the letters pouring in upon Congress; keep up the debate. If enough light is let in upon this nefarious scheming, even the lethargic people of this democracy will catch on to what is going on.

Not a Peace Prayer

ACCORDING to an *Associated Press* news dispatch from Hyde Park, N. Y., the President of the United States, attending services at St. James Episcopal Church "listened attentively to a prayer asking *that God strengthen the British sovereign 'that he may vanquish and overcome all his enemies.'*"

The service was the dedication of a Bible presented to the church by King George VI of England. It was explained that the prayer for British victory was no part of the regular Episcopal service but had been read by the rector from a Canadian prayer book.

Presidents of the United States have always attended the church of their faith, but it is far from "neutrality" for the leader of a neutral government to pray for the success at arms of Great Britain against all her enemies.

Mary Leach—R.I.P.

A FEW DAYS AGO there was held in Indianapolis a "Free Speech Meeting" sponsored by the citizens of that community. Its purpose was to uphold the constitutional right of Father Coughlin to free speech. The meeting was orderly, Christian and American, as the city officers of Indianapolis will testify.

Among those interested in arranging the meeting was Miss Mary Leach who, for eleven years, was a trusted employe in the L. Strauss and Company organization.

Following the "Free Speech Meeting" it was a "coincident" that she was summarily dismissed from the position which she held with honor and esteem.

R.I.P.—Will these ancient letters take on a new meaning in this free America? Will they signify a new activity—REMOVED IN POGROM?

Outlaw the Party

DISCLOSURES of the activity of the Communist Party as agents of a foreign power at work in the United States continue to come from a whole train of witnesses before the Dies investigation, as well as from other rapidly accumulating sources.

France, in the midst of a war, found it necessary to outlaw the Communist Party for treasonable espionage and sabotage. There is some question whether France has not waited too long; the irreparable damage to that Republic may already have been done.

The part which Communists boastedly have played in labor strikes, in relief agencies, in important Government offices, and even in vital posts of the military establishment of this country, should leave the issue no longer in question. ***The Communist Party should be outlawed and alien Reds deported immediately,*** without waiting for their activities to create any further "emergency." The emergency is here—has been for far too long.

This situation is given point by Mrs. Roosevelt's comment on Communist guests at the White House. According to a recent *United Press* account, the First Lady "could not see anything reprehensible about inviting Communists to the White House, even if their party affiliation was known, because it is a legal political group, entitled to offer candidates on official ballots in elections."

It is time that this situation be ended officially and legally so that even the occupants of the White House can see the danger of coddling Communism. In commendable contrast to this liberalism is the letter of a new York City council candidate who refuses to let his name appear on the same ticket with a professed Communist opponent.

Britain's Possessions

COLONEL LINDBERGH'S suggestion that the United States take over Britain's island possessions off our coast, as a sort of foreclosure on defaulted debts owed to this nation, had an echo in spirited Senate debate.

The Hon. Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota, went so far as to suggest that the United States Navy simply *take possession of Bermuda and parts of the Bahamas* without waiting for the formalities of a conference.

Senator A. B. ("Dear Alban") Barkley of Kentucky objected that it *"would be cowardly to take advantage of Britain while she is engaged in war";* while Senator Tom Connally of Texas averred that it would be taking advantage of Great Britain at a time when *"Germany has got her down with a knife at her throat!"* He suggested negotiations for cession of England's islands in American waters, at some later time and around a conference table.

"It seems to me we've been sitting around that conference table for 20 years," Lundeen retorted, and somewhat in the language of the Declaration of Independence, added: "We demanded and demanded but she has done nothing about it!"

The arms embargo retainers have brought a delicate question into the debate, in the opinion of the Dubuque, Iowa, *Daily Tribune,* which comments: "They question support of a nation that has shown no willingness to pay off old debts by trading a few of her possessions in American waters, islands that are of no specific value to England. The American people do not like this attitude. Eventually they will frown on President Roosevelt's extreme friendliness towards Great Britain, that holds one-fourth of the earth, mostly by conquest, but refuses to let go a few small islands in American waters to pay on its 20-year-old debts to the United States."

It seems to us that even more important than the pleasure islands off our southern waters, is the critical position we are in by reason of Canada's part in the war. As a loyal British Dominion, Canada is now at war with Germany. The United States (the people, if not the Government) is determined to stay out of war. Yet, the United States (the Government, if not the people) has promised to defend Canada if it is attacked in war by any foe.

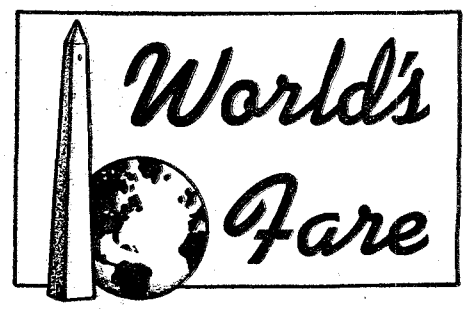
It seems to us that a very pertinent question is raised whether imperial Britain has the right to possess and press interests in this hemisphere which endanger the peace and safety of America. A very good point is made that *neither Great Britain nor Canada asked for our protection*: it was a voluntary offer on the part of the Administration, so far as the people of America know.

This is not a silly suggestion that we take over Canada, or that Great Britain give up Canada, or even that Canada declare independence—as we did as long ago as 1776. But it is imperative that we stay out of war in order that every resource can be applied to our domestic recovery, and also that no entangling foreign alliances intrude into this hemisphere to imperil either our neutrality or our own safety.

Thank You!

IT HAS BEEN an inspiration and a source of genuine happiness for all who work with Father Coughlin to receive reports of birthday rallies and parties being held in every part of the country. At press time for this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE it is not possible to have anything like a complete or adequate list of these affairs.

Therefore, on behalf of Father Coughlin and in the name of SOCIAL JUSTICE we can only say thank you and God bless you!



HEADLINE: *"Turkey Signs Defense Pact with Allies."* In view of President Roosevelt's double Thanksgiving Day observance that would seem to be a wise move.

* * *

"Ban on Communist Party Would Wreck Democracy," yelps the Communist Daily Worker. And that saddens the Reds, because they had planned to wreck it themselves.

* * *

Laugh of the week: A General Motors attorney, probably with his tongue well into his cheek, declared that the purpose of the finance division of G.M. has "never been for the purpose of making money." Purely a health proposition, eh, Mr. Sloan?

* * *

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is reported to have told a friend: "As long as I am head of the House of Savoy, Italy will not take up arms against France." The King expressed a splendid idea, but he seems to have forgotten that a young man named Mussolini decides such matters.

* * *

A state of siege has been declared in Egypt and emergency powers have been granted to King Farouk's government. This might be called pyramiding governmental authority. Or, maybe they're trying to make the Sphinx talk.

* * *

Forced to abandon his grouse shooting in Scotland because of the European mess, Mr. J. P. Morgan recently went duck hunting in Ontario. Sort of ducking the war, as it were.

* * *

This week's gold star goes to William Tremblay, Quebec Labor Minister, who declared Canada has no business becoming involved in the European conflict.

* * *

John L Lewis says he came to the recent San Francisco convention of the C.I.O. with the thought of resigning his presidency. We always knew Lewis was a dreamer.

* * *

A news dispatch from London reports two ships in the Atlantic with 231,000 cases of Scotch aboard . . . enough to make the defense forces of any nation considerably tighter.

* * *

Elliott Roosevelt is very indignant over the new code of the National Association of Broadcasters, barring expressing of opinions on controversial matters. The ruling perhaps will put a crimp in his company's profits. But not so long ago he advocated just such a restriction to be placed on Father Coughlin. Like Texas weather, Elliott is unpredictable.

* * *

Anything-can-happen Department: A Sioux City, Iowa, woman, upon hearing the newsboys shreiking "Yankees Beat Reds," after the recent World Series, confided to a companion: *"I always knew the Yankees could beat those Russians."*

* * *

The leftist *"Pins and Needles"* show in New York has added a sketch concerning Father Coughlin, Fritz Kuhn and Senator Reynolds entitled *"The Harmony Boys."* But the *"Pins and Needles"* authors overlooked a *"Harmony Duo"* from their own ranks—Stalin and Hitler.

* * *

Britain has listed among its war aims the restoration of Poland. But Soviet Russia holds half of Poland, and Great Britain is not at war with Russia. And if this leaves you confused, how do you suppose the citizens of England feel?

* * *

A shipment of 1,200 tons of German-made Christmas toys arrived in New York last week. As yet Senator Pittman has not demanded that the shipment be searched to determine if the *Bremen* is among them.

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FROM THE TOWER

A Message From America's Youth

By Wendell Schroeder

(With the Imprimatur of the Most Rev. Francis J. L. Beckman Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa)

An address delivered at a Birthday Rally for Father Coughlin in St. Paul, Minn., October 21st.

I BRING YOU this evening, a message which I am sure you will realize to be representative of the millions of young people in America whose fate now hangs in the balance; a message which is at once a plea for peace and an indictment of those personalities who, knowingly or unknowingly, are edging us, the mere cannon fodder of this country, toward involvement in a second world war.

We have in America today millions of young people who are asking themselves:

Where will I be next year at this time? What is the future of our much-talked-about American neutrality? Am I not, jobless or near-jobless, an irritating responsibility and a care to my Government—am I not ear-marked and already pro-pledged to the cannons of Europe?

May we dare hope that a Washington which insolently turns the deaf ear to a recorded majority embargo plea will turn the good ear when comes the issue of war or peace?

Our peace-minded leaders—do they not realize how veritably anti-Christian it would be to permit the manufacture of American munitions *that with them our brethren overseas might continue to destroy each other for the common aggrandisement of Stalin?*

With our prayers so loud for peace, with fervent lip-service flung up to the heavens on every side, may we expect the good God to preserve this country's neutrality when many of our leaders by outright public declaration *or by their spineless silence on issues known to them, contribute, that the image of Christ in Europe may annihilate itself with American-made munitions?*

These are but a few of the burning questions implanted deeply in the minds of young America. The answers to them are rapidly being formulated and will soon enough find opportunity for effective expression.

But of one thing we may now be certain: The youth of America is today thinking for itself; the youth of America *recognizes who are its friends* and is preparing to repudiate those who would repudiate it. A disheartened youth faced with the prospect of employment based only on a continued slaughter abroad, and God only knows, probably faced also with the choice of killing or be killed, of employment in the trenches or unemployment in the prisons—a disheartened and disillusioned youth, I say, *is preparing its ultimatum to the betrayers of Democracy!* Perhaps we may anticipate that united young voice and hear it say as a prelude to action:

"We will have nothing peaceful to do with you, our betrayers, in any crisis resulting from your greed and your treachery, *expect nothing from us but which ought to be expected!* You ignore America now; if America ignores you, you will be fortunate. We are young; our souls are still fresh from God; we would not compromise them by engaging in the blood-business, either directly or indirectly.

"We are ashamed of all those of our leaders in government, in business, in education and otherwise *who by their cautious silence are failing us in this hour.* We feel that in this hour of control by minorities, *democracy is deserting God and that God in turn will desert it* unless something is done *now* by our Representatives and by those whom they represent."

The issue to us is plain no matter how adroitly camouflaged by those pronouncing from the seats of the mighty:

"Shall we encourage international suicide by selling munitions for the profit of a few, or shall we in a Christian spirit refuse any but peaceful assistance based upon the love of neighbor and exercised at the conference table? Shall we be responsible for engendering more hate, more ruin, more misery abroad while smugly beseeching the Almighty to preserve us at peace?"

THERE, as far as we are concerned, is the issue, Senators, Representatives, and those in whom we would like to trust. And the youth of this country (make no mistake about this) ***will hold you responsible for the fateful decisions being made in Washington today!*** We are afraid that our betrayers will discover too late that America's youth *would much rather shed its good American blood for the preservation of American democracy and upon American soil for American motives and ideals!*

Harboring nothing but tearful gratitude for that valiant band of Congressional soldiers, who under Senator Borah are fighting for peace and the right, the *only neutrality* which God in Heaven will recognize; grateful beyond measure for the clear, strong voice of Royal Oak which untiringly has outlined and defended the American, the Christian way of life—recognizing such courageous leadership, we, the youth of America, are sending out now a last call to others of our leaders who have yet the courage to "get in there and pitch" for democracy; to join us in demanding that our Representatives listen to the people rather than to a handful of unscrupulous war mongers.

We challenge our leaders to back up and prove their loud cries for peace *by forcing upon Washington a united protest refusing to permit traffic in war and blood to Europe!* We watch *you* now for an answer to this message and reaffirm: "Remember, our blood is not for Europe; it is for America only. But the warmth of our young American hearts has love enough for all men. Please extend that love by keeping and extending the embargo on hate!"

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE
DUBUQUE, IOWA

Mr. Leo Byrne
President Royal Oak Club
St. Paul, Minnesota

(For Father Coughlin Birthday Rally, October 21st)

Dear Mr. Byrne:

I take this early opportunity to join with you and millions of other Christian Americans in wishing the great, good priest of Royal Oak a happiest of birthdays. I pray that in the kindly Providence of God he may be spared to America for many more fruitful years and live to see his fondest democratic hopes materialize.

As at a recent Cleveland meeting, I am happy to send my personal representative, Mr. Wendell Schroeder, who will deliver a message which has my unqualified endorsement.

The youth of America recognizes in Father Coughlin a good friend; and I am confident that millions of young people will adopt Mr. Schroeder's message, in behalf of the cause he represents, as their very own. The greatest gift Americans could give Father Coughlin on his birthday would be a victory against the embargo lifters. That victory must be won soon. Catholic mothers, Christians, Americans, leaders everywhere, accept the challenge given in this young man's message!

On to the House of Representatives! Make yourself heard by letter and by wire! Demand that your Congressman listen to you rather than a selfish and short-sighted minority!

God bless and keep all our leaders and make them soon to see the light.

Sincerely yours in Christ,
Francis J. L. Beckman,
Archbishop of Dubuque

Lifting the Embargo Begets Emergency—and Dictatorship

From the Sunday Broadcast of October 22.

THIS IS AN economic war in which the international capitalistic governments, once labeled as the great "democracies," are prepared to welcome emergencies and to scuttle democracies; for the naked truth of the matter is that international capitalism can no longer operate under a democratic form of government. . . .

I foresee, following this next world war, the establishment of a United States of Europe under one non-democratic general supreme council and the amalgamation of the United States of America to this synthetic, unnatural Frankenstein creation—all this to be brought about not by the men whose lives were sacrificed, not by the men who return to civilian life, but by the plutocrats of international finance, who are aiming to gain complete control over the destinies of life.

Then and then only, if I dare prophesy, the unsuspecting multitudes will begin to recognize the truth of the oft-enunciated statement that Communism is the left wing and international capitalism is the right wing of the same bird of prey. . . .

I am not speculating on the mere possibility of a dictatorship; *I am dealing with its probability!* The plans for Mobilization Day have been presented. They can be enforced not only when war is declared, but when an emergency occurs. There is every reason to believe, if we know Communists and the international capitalists and their plans, that such an emergency will be created.

Is the risk entailed in blood profits, is the lure of fool's gold worth jeopardizing the liberties of which we speak and the Constitution which we revere?

As a sop to the unwary, the Administration's unneutral "Neutrality Act" provides that munitions and the implements of war will be sold on a cash-and-carry basis—the same basis on which we sell cotton, wheat, corn, meat and commercial airplanes. It is safe to predict that once this Government has committed itself to such a nefarious business, the resourceful brains which intrigued us into lifting the embargo, will devise some means to circumvent the specifications cash.

For example, a prominent Britisher recently informed me that his government is prepared to sell the works of art in the British Museum—statues, paintings, rare books—to sell the gold mines of South Africa and the timberlands of Canada to the United States of America for munitions and armaments. "This is cash, or the equivalent of cash," he pointed out. "We cannot deliver these items to you until the war will have terminated.

"Meanwhile you will receive all our movable gold. Eventually you will have some $20-billion of it stored away in your Fort Knox, Kentucky. That will be the new international depository, following the world war."

My friends, all these things sound fantastic to those of you who have not studied world revolution. Nevertheless, they have been predicted throughout the years, not only by the observers of revolution but by the planners thereof. And they have been scorned and scoffed at by the same men in the same school of thought who smiled at the possibility of a League of Nations, and patronizingly belittled the birth and development of Communism and Hitlerism, both of which, I beg you to remember, were bought and paid for by international bankers and not by the proletariat.

Men—particularly politicians—are seldom mightier than the circumstances which surround them. Why, therefore, encourage circumstances, such as the dynamiting of our factories, the destruction of our bridges, the multiplication of strikes, the civil disorder, all of which Stalin's army already within our gates, is prepared to accomplish as the means to produce an emergency out of which will result the death of liberty, of democracy and of Americanism as our forefathers knew it.

I am casting aspersions upon no particular person or politician. But I am calling to your minds the diabolical forces which operate with superhuman intelligence—not clumsily—to persuade this country not to enter into a war for which it has no inclination—but to become ensnared by an emergency which it does not suspect.

Therefore, I say, contact your Representatives whom hidden powers are contacting. No emergency must occur within these United States through the lifting of the arms embargo. No pretext must be afforded to rob us of our constitutional rights which safeguard every liberty that we possess.

Father Coughlin

Complete copies of Father Coughlin's broadcast of Sunday, October 22, entitled, *"Lifting the Embargo Begets an Emergency; an Emergency Begets Dictatorship,"* may be had by writing directly to him at Royal Oak, Michigan. In many ways this discourse was one of the most important of the radio season. Due to commercial commitments at the hour of the broadcast, it was not heard, for example, by Michigan listeners. Similar conditions may have obtained elsewhere. For this reason an adequate supply has been printed for mailing upon request.

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From Abroad

History Is Made at Scapa Flow

Nazi U-Boat's Feat Fore-Shadows the Twilight of the Dreadnoughts

THE NEWS: It was night. The only moving thing on the wind-wrinkled waters of Scapa Flow was a small, funnel-shaped object that twisted and turned as it approached the innermost part of the harbor.

Within a few hundred yards of land, the periscope remained still, focusing intently on the black mass of a battleship dead ahead.

Silence for a moment, then one, two, three—six torpedoes crashed into the warship! The mighty hulk almost rose up in the air, turned over and sank—with more than 800 crew members trapped inside.

The periscope turned and slid out toward the North Sea. Last Thursday, Commander Guenther Prien of the German Navy received from the hands of Adolf Hitler the Knights' Order of the Iron Cross, Germany's highest decoration, for the most remarkable exploit in submarine history.

COMMENT: The torpedoing of *H.M.S. Royal Oak* was an amazing feat of luck. How the U-boat escaped under-water mines and submarine traps may forever remain a mystery. As to heroism, the odds were 100 to 1 that destroyers would bag the submarine before it got out of the harbor. As to revenge, the German fleet was scuttled at Scapa Flow in 1919. Last of all, it was an epoch-making blow against the main prop of the British Empire—sea power.

Already Berlin claims to have sunk 300,000 tons of British warships since the start of the war, or about one-third of Britain's total naval tonnage. This is probably typical Nazi over-statement, but Britain's known losses—*Royal Oak*, 29,000 tons, aircraft carrier *Courageous*, 22,500 tons, cruiser *Southampton* (disabled) make a casualty list that has left the British Admiralty quivering in its sea boots. Moreover, the Germans also declare they have put out of commission. *H.M.S. Hood*, world's biggest and deadliest warship, plus the battleship *Repulse* and the aircraft carrier *Ark Royal*.

Combined Menace From Sea and Air

Whatever the real extent of British losses, however, it is recognized by all naval experts that German U-boats, if they continue sinking warships at their present rate, will end British naval supremacy on the high seas in nine months.

And U-boats are not the only menace to British world power. There is the threat from the air. Germany, which can produce some 1,200 airplanes a month, has promised, if the war continues, to set aside 200 war planes for the destruction of each British warship. (A squadron of 14 Nazi bombers slipped past British air defenses last week, raided the Firth of Forth naval base, blasted the cruiser *Southampton* and a few destroyers out of commission, and got away with the loss of only two planes.)

But, according to the Germans, air attacks against the British fleet are being held in reserve as Hitler's ace-in-the-hole, if his peace negotiations should fail to materialize. The raids on British naval bases last week, Berlin said, were merely "test bombings."

This may be fact or Goebbelian fancy. Nevertheless, it stands to reason that the Nazis could send many more planes across the North Sea than they have so far, and drop many more bombs in more frequent and more devastating air raids. The Admiralty, of course, knows this. It must now decide whether it dares face these attacks or whether it might not be better to grab Hitler's proffered hand of friendship while most British warships are still above sea-level.

The epoch-making part of the *Royal Oak* disaster was the fact that it demonstrated the vulnerability of capital ships to modern under-sea attacks. For the last 100 years the British Empire has depended almost entirely on its floating sea fortresses to defend it from other land-hungry nations.

Smigly-Rydz's Secret

BUCHAREST—Many a tear was shed in the United States when Marshal Smigly-Rydz, the rusted Iron Man of Poland, was interned in Roumania after his flight from Warsaw. American newspapers all carried the propaganda sob-story that it was Berlin that forced the Roumanian government to lock up the Polish leader.

Now come the true facts of Rydz's incarceration. European correspondents have recently cabled that the Marshal was interned in Roumania, not at the insistence of Berlin, but at the dictate of Premier Neville Chamberlain, who wanted to keep Rydz safely out of sight pending the formation of the new Polish government in Paris.

The British government was aware that Smigly-Rydz, alone of all Poles, knew the true story of the Allied betrayal of Poland.

Rebirth of Spain

DURING the Spanish Civil War, Communists, Trotzkyites and septic Jews flooded the United States with dire prophecies of what would happen to Spain if General Franco won. Among other things, the Leftist Front predicted a Fascist reign of terror, the breakdown of Spain's economy, the transformation of the country into a Nazi-Italian colony, an era of barbaric militarism, the triumph of the moneyed class and bankers, etc., etc. If the Leftist soothsayers were to be believed, Spain, five months after a Franco victory, would be the devil's own kingdom. Well, the war has been over for five months. Point by point, SOCIAL JUSTICE now lists the chief achievements and laws of the national government to date:

1. Demobilization of 500,000 men under arms.
2. Promulgation of a doctrine of strict neutrality in foreign affairs.
3. Restoration of the Catholic Church and religion.
4. **All reconstruction work to be accomplished without resort to loans from international bankers.**
5. Reduction of the legal interest rate on government and private bonds from 5 to 4 per cent.
6. **Donation of small homes to low-paid laborers and white-collar workers.**
7. Government regulation of hours, wages and working conditions to insure a fair standard of living for the laborer.
8. Government crop control (not crop destruction) to insure a fair profit for farmers.
9. **Government control of food prices for the protection of the non-farming population.**

The Godless Hail Polish Massacres

THE NEWS: The Russian newspaper *Bezbozhnik* (Godless), official organ of the Communist atheist movement, gloated last week over the Red massacre of Catholic priests in Poland.

Emphasizing the "heroism" of Stalin's invading mercenaries, *Bezbozhnik* told how Red soldiers, coming upon bands of homeless, starving Polish priests, threw hand grenades at them and "killed them all."

COMMENT: The merriment occasioned in Moscow by the brutal slaughter of Christian clergymen in Eastern Poland was not described in the American press, which was busy, as usual, in fomenting war hysteria.

Few Americans were informed that Stalin's Asiatic killers made no distinction between the laity and clergy in their march through the Polish Ukraine and visited the same mass carnage upon defenseless priests and peasants alike.

Neither did American newspapers mention the fact that, once the Soviet occupation of half of Poland had been completed, Moscow forbade all Catholic and Greek Orthodox priests to wear vestments.

Before the Russian-German onslaught there were 24,300,000 Catholics on Polish soil. Of these, 21-million belonged to the Latin Rite; the rest to the Greek Uniate. Germany received the lion's share of these God-fearing citizens (17-million), while 7,300,000 Catholics live in the territory grabbed by Russia.

What Polish Catholics may expect from their new rulers can best be foretold by the religious policies already practiced by Russia and Germany. The German government has become notorious for confiscating Church schools and persecuting anti-Nazi prelates. The Soviet government, on the other hand, is not content to let religionists become serfs of the state; it has tried to root out Christianity altogether.

Watch El Husseini

THE NEWS: Haj Amin el Husseini, the Arab nationalist leader who was hounded out of his native Palestine two years ago by British troops and Jewish Zionist terrorists, has escaped from Ezzok, French Lebanon.

Although French guards had recently been doubled around his closely guarded residence, 20 miles from Beirut, the Haj slipped away under cover of night and was last heard of heading in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile Britain and France have ordered their satellite governments in the Near East to capture the fugitive before he reaches the Arabian desert.

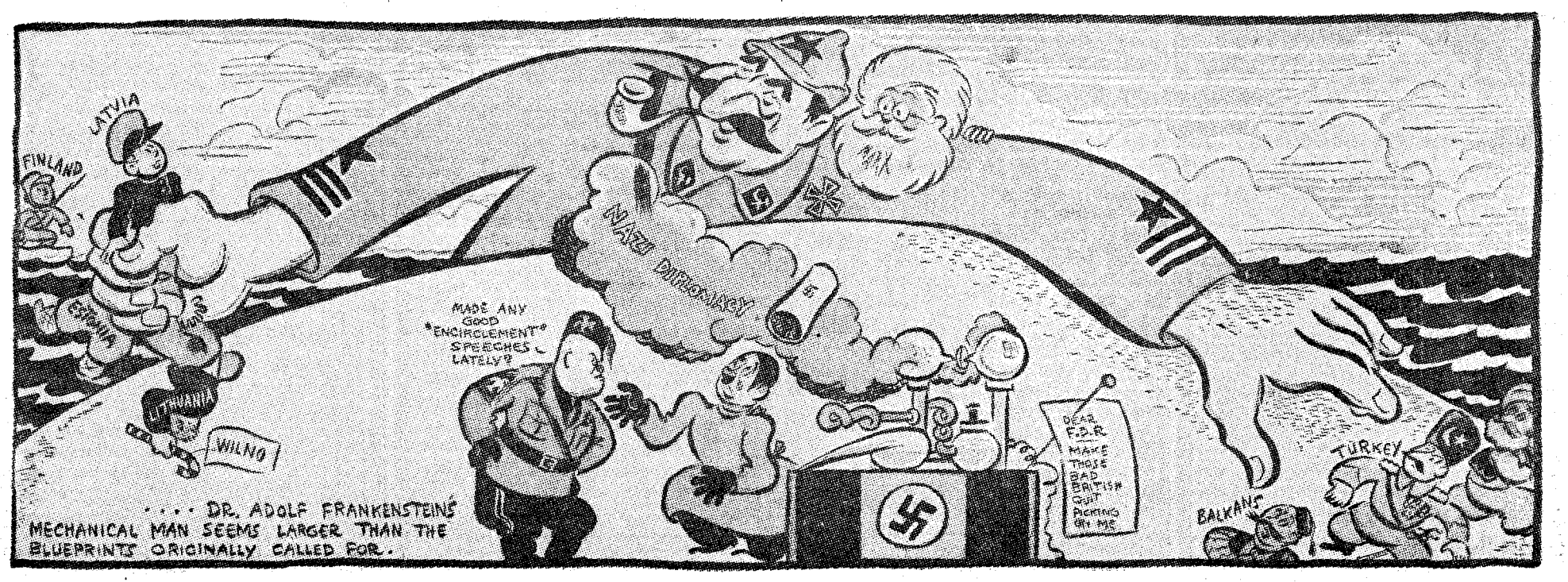
COMMENT: Haj Amin el Husseini, otherwise known as the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, was formerly the Arabs' spiritual leader in Palestine. But since he resisted the invasion of Jewish Zionists from overseas, Jewry forced British overlords to chase him from the Holy Land like a homeless cur.

Now that the Mufti has flown his French jailers in Lebanon, he will probably seek aid from the Arab desert chieftains to start a Jehaz (Holy War) against the French and British oppressors of Islam.

Britain won the support of the Arabs in the first World War by promising them independence. When the war ended, however, the Arabs found they had been freed from the Turks only to be enslaved by the Allies and the Bank of England, and browbeaten by the Jews of Palestine. The betrayal was so outrageous that Lawrence, the British strategist who led the Arab rebellion, publicly refused all decorations from the British Crown and resigned his post in the British Army.

Arabs have never forgotten this typical example of British treachery. All they need to avenge it is a man who can unite all the Arab tribes into one great Moslem army. Once this has been accomplished, the days of Allied imperialism in the Near East will be numbered.

The future will tell if Haj Amin el Husseini is that man.


LATVIA
FINLAND
WILNO
MADE ANY GOOD "ENCIRCLEMENT" SPEECHES LATELY?
DEAR F.D.R. MAKE THOSE BAD BRITISH QUIT PICKING ON ME
TURKEY
BALKANS
. . . . DR. ADOLF FRANKENSTEINS MECHANICAL MAN SEEMS LARGER THAN THE BLUEPRINTS ORIGINALLY CALLED FOR.

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Plan for Europe

After Peace, What?

If We Have an Armistice and Conference of Powers, Here Are Just Terms

By Dr. J. S. Barnes

***(Foreign Correspondent of* SOCIAL JUSTICE)**

WHICH ONE OF US is not occasionally fond of saying: "If I were Dictator I should do this or I should do that"? How many of us would like to see Europe resettled on a basis of lasting reciprocal confidence and to remove, as far as this is possible, the injustice under which millions of people live, so that we could look forward to a long run of peace and co-operation?

It is a commonplace that the redrawing of the map of Europe at the Paris Peace Conference was mainly inspired by the dictates of power politics and that the present war is in many respects the fruit of the mistakes then committed. Unfortunately the atmosphere in which this war has been begun does not give much promise of a change of heart. The spirit of rivalry or vindictiveness on both sides appears to the impartial observer as rampant as ever; and, if the war proves a long one, this evil spirit is more likely to grow than to diminish.

Our greatest hope lies in the prospect of an armistice and the calling of a conference before Christmas. The Poles have saved their honor by battle and are prepared to make peace if honorable terms can be offered to them. The honor of the Allies can likewise be saved, if, as a result of such a conference, a new settlement were reached which gave the prospect of a stable peace satisfactory to all parties.

Such a conference could do no harm to either side in conflict. It should, therefore, at least be tried. We know that Mussolini is doing his best to bring the parties in dispute to the conference table and that in his effort he is being seconded by the Pope, the King of the Belgians, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and, as far as is known, also President Roosevelt.

The main difficulty to the scheme lies in the attitude of England, where the point has been made of refusing in any circumstances to treat with Hitler. This attitude is a very foolish one, for it is but a repetition of one of the great mistakes of the last war—a futile attempt to separate the German people from their government as far as responsibility for the war is concerned.

At present the German people are enthusiastically united around their government and Fuehrer. They have no desire ever to repeat the experiment of parliamentary democracy, and, until defeat in the field or starvation in German homes intervene, there is not the smallest chance of the German people desiring any other form of government than the one they possess at present. They would then probably succumb to Bolshevism.

Besides, it should not be forgotten by the rulers of Britain that Hitler is where he is today mainly because of the penal Treaty of Versailles and because no serious effort was since made to do anything—except in the face of threats—either to remedy the injustices of Versailles or to resettle a necessarily dynamic world on the principle of "distributive justice," which is the only principle on which peace can be maintained except by the use of a strait-jacket. It should further be remembered that there are any amount of desirable things which Germany would be prepared to agree to, and to abide by, if she could be made to feel certain that other nations were prepared to apply the same principles to themselves as they wish to see applied to Germany.

The argument for "living space" (economic, colonial and cultural opportunity and expansion) by young, vital and growing powers cannot be denied and must be met, if peace is sincerely desired. No attempt has yet been made to meet it fairly; and the unsatisfied powers have consequently been driven to grabbing what they can. We are at the mercy here of great natural forces, which cannot be compressed but can only be guided. ***This fact must be squarely and honestly faced.*** The truth is that all young, vital, growing peoples are necessarily aggressive in temperament in that they want and need change, and that all old, entrenched, satisfied peoples are apt to become dogs in the manger. Unless, therefore, statesmen on the side of the satisfied peoples, who alone are in a position to make changes peacefully, are sufficiently enlightened to bring newly rising forces into equitable partnership in the management of the world, periodical wars are inevitable.

The principles accordingly on which a successful conference can meet are the following:

1. Abstention from any effort to dictate or influence the internal regimes of sovereign States.

2. Abstention from any effort to force any sovereign States, and particularly the great powers, to adopt any special systems of economy.

3. The principle of "distributive justice."

To these should be added:

4. The principle that all European minorities, whatever State boundaries may be decided upon, have a right to full administrative and cultural autonomy, and that the principle of nationality with due regard to natural geographical boundaries, shall be, as a general rule, respected in drawing the boundaries of independent States.

5. The principle that inland States must receive guarantees for unimpeded access to the sea for their commerce. This, however, gives no necessary right to the territorial possession of a seaboard.

Minority Rights, Seaports Vital

The concrete questions, on the other hand, that require to be discussed and solved at a conference are the frontiers of a really independent, ethnographically compact Poland; the status of small nationalities and minorities in Central Europe; the claims of Italy; German colonies; and the Jewish question.

The actual conditions offered by Hitler to Poland before the outbreak of hostilities should appeal to the conscience of the world as just. We know that Poland, having saved her honor, would now be willing to accept them gladly, even without the proviso of a plebiscite for the Corridor and with an additional rectification of the frontier in Upper Silesia, where it is universally acknowledged Germany was unjustly penalized by the previous settlement. Germany, however, will now—and not unnaturally—claim more than this. But it shall not be impossible to draw a just line.

Balkan Minorities Proffer Just Claims

Coming next to the question of the minorities in Central Europe, it should be remembered that it is impossible to make everyone content. Something, however, could and should be done for Hungary. A readjustment in her favor of the Yugo-Slav frontier in the section between the Danube and the Tizsa would be easy without sacrificing more than about 20,000 to 30,000 Jugoslavs, while at the same time returning to Hungary over 250,000 Hungarians. Similarly, without doing any harm to Roumania, a number of comparatively small territorial readjustments along the present boundary with Transylvania could rescue from alien rule another ¼-million persons.

Slovakia, which geographically and economically forms part of the same region as Hungary, should be united to Hungary with guarantees of full administrative and cultural autonomy, while the full autonomy of Bohemia and Moravia should be firmly secured. The course of the Drave should be made consistently the boundary between Hungary and Jugoslavia and a relatively small readjustment in favor of Germany in the region of Marburg should be conceded.

Readers of this National Weekly are especially privileged to have the informed observations of Dr. Barnes on world affairs. He had a personal part in numerous post-war negotiations, and his current article in SOCIAL JUSTICE presents a program for permanent peace with justice, if the powers could only be induced to gather around a conference table before Christmas. —EDITOR.

Further south, Albania's claims to a readjustment of her frontiers at the expense of Jugoslavia should be impartially examined without fear or favor; and the same applies to Bulgaria's frontiers, as well as the question of her access to the Aegean.

Some Unit Must Replace Austrian Empire

It would be inexpedient for the smaller powers to be represented at the conference, except with watching briefs. Otherwise the old game of log-rolling will begin again as at Paris. Mussolini's idea of a Four-Power Pact, ready to impose its decisions, is the only procedure likely to lead to satisfactory results. Finally, as far as this Central European question is concerned, it should be recognized that Metternich's famous dictum: "If there were no Austrian Empire it would be necessary to invent it," enshrines a great truth applicable really to the whole region between the Baltic and Black Seas, which is a geographical unity, possessing few natural boundaries and innumerable islands of ethnic groups which cannot be united to the mass of their own peoples without grave injustice to others. In these circumstances, in addition to the safeguarding of minority rights (administrative and cultural) some kind of customs union or preferential customs area should be established, embracing Germany, Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia, Hungary and Roumania.

There is a strong case for the return to the Reich of the old colonies. Italy's claims against France are particularly strong. France has never fulfilled her obligations under the Treaty of London (1915), which brought Italy decisively in on her side in the World War; and, although the Mussolini-Laval undertaking of 1935 was intended to wipe out all old scores, France broke the unwritten clauses of the Treaty by which Italy was to be given a free hand in Abyssinia when she joined England in imposing sanctions.

Tunisia, it must be remembered, moreover, is not a French colony but a protectorate, which was acquiesced in by Italy on the clear understanding that the nationals of every nation in settling there should be entitled to maintain their nationality, their own schools and culture, as well as enjoy all the same privileges as French nationals. France has not kept her word.

We hear much of Germany's broken pledges; but France's broken pledges are as flagrant and as numerous. The latest example is the cession of the Hatray (Alexandretta) to Turkey—a territory which did not even belong to her. [See SOCIAL JUSTICE, Oct. 23.] It belonged equally to Italy as one of the allied powers to whom it was ceded jointly. Not even the League had power to authorize the cession. Yet it was done without even consulting Italy and with the purpose of getting Turkey into alliance with France against Italy! Bad faith could hardly go further.

These are good bargaining points for Italy's more important claims; and in any case, if Italy were satisfied, she would become a great stabilizing influence in Europe.

World Must Find Land for Jews

Finally, there is the Jewish question which cries for settlement in the interests of both Jews and Christendom. There is only one solution—and that is to lift the great mass of unhappy Jews out of Eastern Europe into a land of their own. Only Britain (or perhaps France) can find the required territory. It would be in the interest of Britain to do so; and the finance for the task is not beyond the limits of the practical, once the good will is established and the vested interests overcome. The price of a settlement would cost far less than one year of war and in the end, unlike a war, it would be profitable. If it is desired besides to do something to compensate the Poles for their losses, few things would give them greater satisfaction than relieving them of their Jewish population.

There is little doubt that Germany would be prepared to confer on the above basis, and Rome is obviously indicated as the place where the conference should be held.

With the Poles eager for peace with honor, with Mussolini in a strong position to mediate, with the Allies impotent to blockade Germany effectively and impotent to take her by assault, with the alternative to peace now—a long war resulting in the loss of millions of lives, crushing taxation and loss of trade, with the victory doubtful and Bolshevism threatening to step in here, there and everywhere in the trail of a devastating war—it is surely reasonable to suggest that Britain and France should also show themselves ready to confer on the above basis.

It is the basis on which any reasonable and unprejudiced person should be ready to treat, and on which, if he were dictator of events, it should be possible to think out and impose a lasting settlement.

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Free Speech and Propaganda

British Guns Sank the Athenia

Truth About An Amazing Swindle in Propaganda Begins to Come Out

THE NEWS: In an affidavit handed to the State Department last week, Gus Anderson, a Chicago travel agent, dispelled most of the mystery over the sinking of the liner *Athenia* 200 miles northwest of Ireland, Sept. 3 last.

A veteran passenger of the *Athenia* (it was his "favorite ship") and a personal acquaintance of nearly every crew member, Mr. Anderson claimed more than an opportunity to know what he was talking about.

He swore the *Athenia* was not torpedoed.

He swore the *Athenia* carried munitions and gun emplacements.

He swore that, upon reaching Canada, the *Athenia* was to have been outfitted as a British sea raider.

The evidence, said Mr. Anderson, established that a mine or "internal blast caused the *Athenia's* sinking, and the incidental loss of 28 American lives.

No submarines were sighted—before or after the explosion.

A lifeboat that carried him and other survivors passed close to a floating mine marker.

The original blast did not sink the *Athenia*. Three British destroyers shelled and sank the derelict as a "menace to navigation."

COMMENT: The *Athenia* undoubtedly also was sunk as a **menace to propaganda.** The world waited seven years to learn the truth about the sinking of the *Lusitania* — the principal emotional factor that prepared Americans for the carnage of 1917-18. The British carefully failed to mention that the huge liner torpedoed in May, 1915, was in fact carrying munitions. (The Collector of Customs of the Port of New York revealed this in a signed statement, published in 1922.)

In the case of the *Athenia,* if Mr. Anderson's story can be substantiated, the truth has broken out sooner than usual. Nevertheless, the story heretofore accepted by the general public stands as the greatest propaganda swindle of all time.

When Port Is Starboard

Mr. Anderson is not the ordinary type of hysterical traveller who sees a school of frolicking porpoises over the lee rail and screams "sea serpent." He has crossed on the *Athenia* twelve times; he knows the captain and officers intimately—it was the first mate who told him there were coastal defense guns for Canada in the *Athenia's* hold.

The official (British) version of the sinking said a German torpedo hit the ship's **port** side. Mr. Anderson declared that a moment after the blast there were acrid powder fumes in the interior corridors of the ship's **starboard.** He called on British naval experts to explain how an outside explosion could send fumes to the opposite side of the ship so quickly.

Another of Mr. Anderson's pertinent questions: How was it that three British destroyers arrived on the scene exactly five hours after the S.O.S. had been sent out?

The sinking took place more than 300 miles away from the nearest British naval base and well off the regular North Atlantic sea lanes. Destroyers, which make 35 knots at best, could hardly have been that close to the place of disaster **unless they had been forewarned.**

Mr. Anderson has put the questions. It is up to the British Admiralty to answer. **If it doesn't, the *Athenia's* survivors will know they have been victims of the most fiendish war plot ever concocted in the sanctimonious name of Democracy.**

—From the Baltimore Sun

The Alpads and Coughlin

THE NEWS: It was revealed in Milwaukee that Miss Margaret LaBudde, executive secretary of the Milwaukee Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy, had been suspended by officials of the League for permitting a Communist Party official to censor a radio broadcast entitled, *"America Answers Coughlin."*

The broadcast was to have been given over radio station WTMJ, Milwaukee. Mrs. Clinton M. Barr, who was to have delivered the speech, refused to do so after the manuscript had been censored by Ned Sparks. Wisconsin Communist Party secretary; Sparks' wife, and Miss LaBudde.

COMMENT: This bit of news serves to demonstrate what SOCIAL JUSTICE has long contended — that **instead of "America" answering "Coughlin" in any given instance, it invariably is the Communist Party that is doing the answering,** because the Communist Party has nominated Father Coughlin its Private Enemy No. 1!

Furthermore, this news demonstrates once again the close connection between the League for Peace and Democracy, and the same Communist Party. The relationship was diagrammed first by the Dies Committee and subsequently by other investigators. Now there can be no doubt that both follow the same pathway, whether the average, duped "Alpad" recognizes the facts or not.

None have been so quick to criticize, condemn and smear Father Coughlin as the "Alpads." That their criticism is unwarranted is evident from the testimony of Miss LaBudde's experience.

Ned Sparks, the movie comedian, may be funny, but Ned Sparks, the Communist official, is funnier because, in his simple-minded way, and the simple-minded ways of his associates, he, and they, believed they could remain disguised as Americans when, in truth, they were raving Communists, bent on destroying Americanism.

Hi, Ho, Silver! Once Again

(From a Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND—There's been a lot of talk in these parts of late to the effect that the present international war is, in fact, not a struggle between Democracy and Fascism so much as it is a war undertaken by the so-called Allies to save the Jews of Central Europe from persecution.

Many outstanding Americans, both Jew and Gentile, have undertaken to disprove this theory. It seemed strange, therefore, that a prominent Jewish leader, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, should support it last week in a sermon in the Cleveland Temple.

Commenting on Adolf Hitler's vague proposals for a European conference to bring about peace, Rabbi Silver said: "If there is to be such a conference it should be stipulated in advance that . . . the rights of the Jewish minorities shall be given first consideration."

In other words, Rabbi Silver believes that, **unless the Jewish question can be solved, the war must go on**—even though this might mean the slaughter of thousands and millions of Christians.

It is amazing that in this case Rabbi Silver should have adopted exactly the same viewpoint as Adolf Hitler —namely, that the Jewish problem is the mainspring of the entire war. Hitler claims World Jewry is blocking all his efforts for peace. Silver says peace cannot be achieved without recognizing the rights of World Jewry.

That a man like Rabbi Silver, who wants the Jews to win the war, should come out flagrantly for repeal of the arms embargo and for aid to Britain and France was a foregone conclusion:

"The present (embargo) law unjustly deprives Great Britain of an advantage which she has built up over decades and generations," he declared, to the great delectation of his Jewish flock.

Rabbi Silver then concluded his interventionist appeal with the stock-in-trade tirade against Father Coughlin, whom he described as the "Holy Ghost Fascist," and with attacks on Col. Lindbergh and Henry Ford. He contended these men "are not truly interested in peace, but in keeping the embargo law, the repeal of which they consider would be giving an advantage to France and Britain."

"Not all those who cry for peace," the sage concluded, "are really friends of peace."

Ipse dixit.

The 'Moral' War

THAT THE MAJORITY of Americans appear to have fallen more or less for the English pretension to altruism, and even favor supporting it with munitions and money, not to say men, is only one more proof that human beings learn little by experience. Certainly, anyone who sets the full powers of his intellect to the job must be able to recall what happened the last time. *When the war was over, England had the loot and the United States had a headache and a huge file of bills.*

* * *

I am the last man on earth to object to the English effort to preserve and extend their great empire. It is a magnificent edifice, and no rational people, having once erected it at large cost and made it pay, would willingly let it go. To be sure, a great deal of sharp dealing and worse went into its erection, and it is maintained today only by a constant resort to brigandage and false pretenses. But it is clearly absurd to hold great states to the simple morality of private men, beset alike by the police and the fear of Hell. They operate at levels far above (or below) the common levels of right and wrong. All of them that history records have engaged freely and gloriously in acts that would land you and me in jail, if not in the deathhouse, and the same line, I suppose, will be followed by all that come hereafter, world without end. Even the United States, though it may be better than most, has engaged in frequent proceedings of an excessive dubiousness.

But why should the United States dedicate itself to the dirty work of another country, traditionally our enemy, and only transiently, and for revenue alone, our contemptuous, patronizing and dead-beat friend?

—H. L. Mencken on *"The Moral War,"* in the *Baltimore Sun*

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"In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened"
GEORGE WASHINGTON

The United States News

Vol. VII, No. 42 October 16, 1939

"I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it."
VOLTAIRE

"FREEDOM FOR THE THOUGHT WE HATE"

Barring of Father Coughlin and Townsendites From the Opportunity to Purchase Time on the Air Is a Grave Mistake by the Broadcasting Stations of America—Are We Already Afraid of Debate in Our Democracy?

By DAVID LAWRENCE

RADIO is in its infancy so far as experience with freedom of speech is concerned and hence it becomes necessary to examine with care and tolerance the activities of the National Association of Broadcasters looking toward what is termed "self-regulation" but what in actuality is a censorship of facilities.

The "NAB" has, in effect, barred Father Coughlin from his series of broadcasts and has refused to allow the Townsend Plan advocates an opportunity to conduct an organized campaign on the air.

Many of us may call the economic doctrines of the Townsendites unsound and the racial or religious prejudices of the Coughlinites hateful but these are the old, old excuses for squelching opposition in a democracy. They merely reveal that occasionally in America we allow ourselves to be carried away by our emotions and that sometimes we do not have the courage to permit freedom of speech which the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, greatest of liberal Justices on the Supreme Court of the United States, once defined as "freedom for the thought we hate."

BROADCASTERS' NEW RULING IS EXTREME

The Code adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters at its annual convention last July now has been supplemented by the appointment of the Code Compliance Committee which, while merely "recommending" and "advising," has all the practical powers of an enforcement committee. It goes much too far.

Aside from the doubtful legality of such a procedure, which we shall presently discuss, it is apparent that the owners of radio broadcasting stations who comprise the NAB have gone from the frying pan into the fire by their refusal to permit the sale of time on the air for the discussion of "controversial" issues.

The reasons formally advanced by the NAB are as follows:

> "There is a limitation to the number of radio channels now available for broadcasting in this country. There is also a limit to the number of hours available per day for broadcasting. Newspapers may add any number of extra pages to accommodate their overflow news and advertising columns. No comparable opportunity exists in the daily schedule of a radio station which must adhere to the hands of the clock.
>
> "In the absence of any self-imposed policy to the contrary, it is conceivable that some individuals or groups with financial means to do so could buy all the available time necessary to monopolize, dominate or control the discussion of public issues through the radio medium, precluding a fair opportunity for an opposition without financial resources to present its case to the radio audience."

The NAB goes on to say the Code "does not bar any group from using radio" but "it simply denies the right to buy time for the reasons stated."

ALTERNATIVE OFFER LIMITED AT THE OUTSET

The substitute, to be sure, is the offer of "free" time, limited as to its use by the broadcasting owners who already have decided that no individual with a cause to advocate may be permitted free time for a series of weekly broadcasts and that organizations soliciting funds are barred from the use of free time.

Clearly adequate time in the amount heretofore bought by Father Coughlin or now sought to be used by the Townsendites is not available under the generously phrased "free" offer of the NAB.

So, for all practical purposes, it might as well be admitted that a large number of broadcasting stations, constituting possibly more than 90 per cent, have decreed that certain American citizens shall be denied the use of facilities which are readily sold to other citizens. Time on the air for the sale of ideas cannot be bought, it appears, but time to sell products ranging from tooth paste to laxatives can be obtained by any corporation with enough dollars in its purse.

Can such a discrimination be legally or morally justified? The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in a famous decision once ordered The Associated Press, a private news gathering agency, to sell its service to all applicants on the ground that it was an Illinois corporation which "had so used franchise as to charge its business with the public interest." Immediately thereafter The Associated Press adopted a different type of corporate structure under the laws of New York state.

To deny the use of mechanical facilities to those who wish to lease or rent them can be justified in a commercial sense if a defensible classification can be established, but may it not be questioned whether any classification would hold water if it is based upon the grounds that "controversial" issues are barred, whereas the same facilities are used for what might be construed by others to be plainly controversial statements?

Thus there can be nothing more controversial than the merits of an advertised product. Clearly under our laws of "unfair competition" there is redress against misleading statements and misrepresentations but we all know, nevertheless, that the small independents in America do not have the funds or the resources to combat the arguments of the larger businesses with respect to the sale of particular products.

IS FINANCIAL EQUALIZATION PRACTICAL?

If equalization of the financial resources of organizations is to be the standard of the NAB, why will this not soon be urged as well as a desirable restriction upon all commercial programs? Plainly many of the civic organizations which today are applauding the NAB for its stand in refusing to sell time because of inequality of financial means are the very ones which believe in socializing radio.

Radio broadcasting of programs is a private business. It is no more "affected with the public interest" than is the newspaper business which sells news. To concede that because a limited number of channels are available, radio must put its head in the noose of regulation of programs is to surrender at the outset what the press through centuries of legal struggle has managed to preserve.

Newspapers are limited in number, too. The economic means to publish newspapers acts as a natural limitation. The vast majority of American cities have only one newspaper ownership in a community. Some critics call this a "monopoly" but is it? Other forms of printing and delivery are available just as other forms of wire and oral communication are available to those who would rival radio.

Radio stations are under no obligation to equalize the opportunities for public expression just because they have a special form of mechanical communication. Even mechanical means are not always restricted. A virtually unlimited number of long-distance telephone wires are available for nation-wide network hook-ups with auditoriums and halls where public assemblies can be held simultaneously. Soon, also, "wired radio" will make possible millions of outlets in the homes of America and an unlimited number of transmitters can be built for this purpose. Soon, too, more wave-length bands will be available through engineering improvements.

But let us assume that the wave lengths are limited for all times. Is it the wave length which makes radio or is it the combination of talents resulting from the use of long distance telephone wires, actors, program managers, advertising space salesmen and advertisers who want to sell their wares?

EXCESSES DO NOT JUSTIFY A COMPLETE BAN

The radio business is a form of publishing. It can be operated like any newspaper company. It is fallacious to say that any interest or organization would monopolize the air if permitted to buy time. The NAB cannot expect the public to believe that the individual stations are incapable of making a definite division between free time and commercial time, as do the newspapers, and allocating the paid space for different types of programs on a first come, first served basis.

The radio station, like the newspaper in each single issue, can limit the amount it will accept from advertisers for a given evening and yet be above criticism. American newspapers frequently refuse to accept an excessive quantity of "political" paid advertising and announce in advance how much they will accept. But in the main they are careful not to bar anybody who conforms to the laws of libel and they do not discriminate between users.

Even with respect to non-controversial advertising, the newspapers do not feel justified always in simply "adding pages" but not infrequently fix on a definite size and decline to accept any advertising above a certain quota. These processes of individual limitation of news content and advertising space are well established and they have nothing to do with indirect efforts by concerted action to bar any law-abiding and law-conforming organization from the opportunities to buy, if they care to, space to tell their story in their own way.

These methods of self-limitation, moreover, are entirely apart from any assumption that controversial issues—the most interesting kind of "news content"—must be barred in response to some vague definition of the "public interest."

EVEN CONGRESS CAN'T ABRIDGE BILL OF RIGHTS'

It will be admitted that there is no power in the Congress to enact a censorship law and that any such law would be an abridgement of the freedom of speech or of the press. How then can any power of censorship by the concerted action of trade association member, be assumed by any private organization? Chief Justice Hughes, speaking for a unanimous Supreme Court in the famous NRA case relating to unconstitutional delegation of power to "code authorities," said:

> "But would it be seriously contended that Congress could delegate its legislative authority to trade or industrial associations or groups so as to empower them to enact the laws they deem to be wise and beneficent for the rehabilitation and expansion of their trade or industries?
>
> "Could trade or industrial associations or groups be constituted legislative bodies for that purpose because such associations or groups are familiar with the problems of their enterprises? And, could an effort of that sort be made valid by such a preface of generalities as to permissible aims as we find in Section 1 of Title I? The answer is obvious. Such a delegation of legislative power is unknown to our law and is utterly inconsistent with the constitutional prerogatives and duties of Congress."

CODE OF ETHICS CAN SUGGEST, NOT LEGISLATE

What Congress cannot do, no trade association can do. No group of individuals can lawfully set itself up to deprive any citizen of his civil liberties. Trade associations may render "advice" and may "recommend" general principles and codes of ethics but this is a far cry from establishing rules interfering with the right of lease or purchase by a law-abiding citizen of the facilities offered to the public by the members of such a trade association engaged in profit-making businesses.

If there be the power in the NAB to exclude from its facilities certain purchasers, it could conceivably on any pretext of convenience or necessity exclude others and we would thus have a new law-making body engaged in restraints of trade and a monopoly in the sense in which Sherman anti-trust law decisions have applied the term.

Abuses will arise. They have arisen already in connection with the printed word. The radio owners would do well to read the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous Minnesota "gag law" case. Here was a weekly newspaper which villified certain groups—yes, racial and religious hatreds were engendered by the publication—and the State of Minnesota sought to permit by statute the granting of injunctions against any publisher circulating a "malicious, scandalous and defamatory newspaper, magazine or other periodical." The Court said there could be no enjoining in advance, that aggrieved parties could sue on each transgression and secure redress, but that no power was vested in the State of Minnesota or any governmental authority to prevent in advance the publication of anybody's views.

Has not the NAB enjoined in advance the possible use of its facilities by certain citizens with lawful causes to present to the public?

NAB SHOULD NOT YIELD TO EXPEDIENCY

The NAB might well put its faith in democracy and ponder long the closing sentence of a persuasive editorial in the "New York Times" last week addressed to the National Conference on Civil Liberties:

> "It has been said that the German Republic fell because it gave its enemies freedom to organize and conspire against it. The statement has not been proved. This much, however, we can be certain of: if our Republic fears to tolerate the open, free and orderly discussion of any conceivable political or economic doctrine, it is already in a dangerous condition. If democracy cannot meet and conquer its enemies in the forum, its armies and navies will be of small avail."

The National Association of Broadcasters fears government regulation of programs, government censorship and socialization of radio properties. Its fears may be well grounded. But men of courage in American history have never accepted temporary security as the price of surrender of a principle whose abandonment could eventually come to mean the impairment of any of the precious civil liberties in our democracy.

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Freedom of Speech is a Constitutional guarantee under the Bill of Rights. Congress has no right to abridge this freedom. Naturally, what Congress cannot do, it cannot delegate to any trade association to do. ***"No group of individuals can lawfully set itself up to deprive any citizen of his civil liberties."***

So ably does Mr. David Lawrence, editor of the *United States News,* discuss this issue that SOCIAL JUSTICE obtained permission to reproduce his editorial page and so add the million readers of this National Weekly to those who already have read it in Mr. Lawrence's excellent news magazine.

The radio business, observes Mr. Lawrence, is a form of publishing. "It is fallacious to say that any interest or organization would monopolize the air if permitted to buy time."

The National Association of Broadcasters was organized against a fear of Government regulation of programs, Government censorship and socialization of radio properties, but, as already stated in SOCIAL JUSTICE, the Government's Federal Communications Commission has become the hope of the individual broadcaster to protect him from the suppressive "code" of his own trade association. This "code" was pressured onto the membership by a small but powerful group of radio monopolists who fear Father Coughlin and would silence him even at the cost of American liberty to others. No less an authority than a son of the President of the United States has declared that "censorship might not be too great a price to pay" if only the Voice from Royal Oak might be silenced.

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Radio Monopoly

Many Broadcasters Quit N.A.B. Resentful of Networks' Code

Stations Forming Independent Association To Protect Industry from Class Control

REACTION to the czarism of the radio monopoly, dominated by the networks and a few influential big stations, have been prompt and widespread. Perhaps the most far-reaching of these reactions has been the formation of an association of independent broadcasters to protect their industry from the class domination of the group in control of the N.A.B.

It was this special group which fostered a "get Coughlin" code at the Atlantic City convention of the N.A.B. Resentful station owners, seeing their investments jeopardized by a class group of radio monopolists, began to lay their plans for organizing an "N.I.B." while attending the railroaded convention of the N.A.B.

One after another of the stations with which Father Coughlin holds broadcasting contracts has quietly renewed for another year. By this very action they give flat defiance to the radio monopolists' ruling that anything Father Coughlin might say next year will be "controversial" and therefore barred.

Not the least significant of these defections was the withdrawal last week from the N.A.B. of Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, head of a chain of Texas radio stations, the same son of the President who said only recently that "censorship might not be too great a price to pay" for silencing Coughlin.

Mr. John F. Patt of WGAR, Cleveland, previously quoted by SOCIAL JUSTICE, is quoted by *Radio Daily* (Oct. 9 as follows: "It is my opinion . . . that the broadcasters who voted for the adoption of the Code, while well-intentioned and having high purposes in mind, have gone too far on the controversial issue question and have taken an unfortunate step from which we may never be able to retreat. That step is in the direction of censorship and abridgement of free speech. . . ."

Code Drawn Up To "Get Coughlin"

Mr. Kirby's letter, reproduced on this page, makes much of the "democratic" processes by which the National Association of Broadcasters arrived at its Code in Atlantic City. SOCIAL JUSTICE had a copy of the proposed Code weeks before the convention, as did member broadcasters.

It was common knowledge, or at least common gossip, among the different broadcasters assembling for the convention, that the Code was "fathered" by the three great networks, with the secret but benign approval and blessing of the Administration, and was actively abetted by the Communists and all their "fellow travelers," pinks and near pinks; that it had already been determined that the Code should go through and that the broadcasters could do nothing to stop it. Thus, in sum and substance, though some good and wise provisions would be included therein, the Code's *one great purpose and object was to get Father Coughlin off the air,* because he was "poison" to the networks, to all Communists and to the New Deal Administration.

The average broadcaster, if he spoke his full mind, would say that the N.A.B. is controlled by the networks! It is this feeling and conviction that has most largely motivated the recent formation of N.I.B. at Chicago. It was, accordingly, easy for "independent" and "unaffiliated" broadcasters to believe that the networks were attempting to pass down to and *enforce* upon them the policies and procedures they had adopted and followed, with more or less consistency, and to incorporate those policies and procedures into a Code that would have behind it the approval and authority of the Trade Association itself.

It was common knowledge for years that the networks had refused Father Coughlin an opportunity to be heard over their chains and, in consequence, they had been the targets of Father Coughlin's justified remonstrances. Hence, it was likewise more than conceivable that the networks were hand in the glove with all forces endeavoring to "purge" or eliminate Father Coughlin. Indeed, the networks, more than any other "influence," were alike responsible for the Code and for the provisions through which the Code Compliance Committee has lately, very effectively and actually, banned Father Coughlin. Besides, we are not blind to the fact that representatives of all three chains sat on the Committee that wrote the Code, and on the Code Compliance Commitee that recently interpreted and applied it.

Powerful Influences Behind the Scenes

Then, as regards "Communistic influence" at work, all were aware of the unceasing and disgraceful "smear Coughlin campaign" in the press of the country and of the well known fact that Communists, their fellow-travelers and sympathizers were almost entirely responsible therefor. Hence, since nothing would more delight the Communists than the removal from the air of their chief antagonist and "lambaster," it was not only conceivable but probable, that they were characteristically "boring from within" *somewhere* and *somehow,* pulling the strings that made their dupes dance, whether these latter, whoever they might be, were conscious of the fact or not. This Communistic influence was much less "localized" as regards its instrumentalities at work than either the network or the Administration influence believed to be responsible for the Code.

Finally, as regards Administration influence, it was known to all, that Father Coughlin was poison to the whole New Deal, which he has often —exercising his undoubted right as an American citizen—severely criticized, and whose most important pet measures, such as the Supreme Court Bill and the first Reorganization Bill, he is commonly credited with having, more than any other man, not excluding the opposition group of Senators and Congressmen, brought to ignominious failure and defeat. Hence, it was not only conceivable but highly probable, that the Administration, if it did not actually propose and actively further the Code with its provisions *in re* Religion and Controversy, signified its approval and gave the proje blessing!

Many broadcasters with whom this writer talked, both before and after the Atlantic City convention, thought the Code most unfortunate and ill-advised. Ostensibly, the Code was put forward as a needed form of "self-regulation" and an honest effort to "clean house," in order to shut the mouths of critics in Congress clamoring for an investigation, primarily of the F.C.C., but secondarily of the radio industry as a whole. It seemed to many that the Code was "an admission of guilt" as regards the charges thoughtlessly or maliciously levelled at broadcasters and the industry, and it was thought that the Code gave color to these charges and thereby besmirched the fair name and reputation of radio.

It was feared, too, and believed that the Code would serve to invite, encourage and justify the F.C.C. and the Government to proceed to put the industry into a straitjacket of onerous regulations and un-American censorship, which ultimately would result in the loss of all freedom of speech in radio and the establishment of Governmental control and dictatorship.

The rank and file of the delegates at Atlantic City felt that it was useless to discuss or debate the Code at any length, since they were persuaded that it would be "railroaded." This

Secretary of N.A.B.

At the request of Mr. Ed. Kirby, Secretary of the Code Compliance Committee, National Association of Broadcasters, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith reproduces his letter of reply to an open letter written by the director of Radio Station WEW and published in SOCIAL JUSTICE, October 16th. Mr. Kirby's letter follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1939

Rev. W. A. Burk, S.J.
Radio Station WEW
3642 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Father Burk:

Certainly I would have answered your letter before this, but the rush of work here has practically consumed every waking hour and I am just now getting around to the mail. I am so sorry that you have been laid up in the hospital, but I do hope that you are now on the way to full recovery.

I am quite sure, Father, that when you read the record you will find that the underlying purpose of the new N.A.B Code certainly was not primarily to bar Father Coughlin from buying time on the air, and I am certain, further, that your informant who stated that the Code was a result of "Communistic influences close to the Administration" cannot successfully sustain such a fantastic and inaccurate statement. Certainly everybody on the Code Committee, with the possible exception of myself, has a property interest in a radio operation, and I am certain that none of these gentlemen would parcel out and share their property communally, nor would they create a document which would pave the way for this development.

As a matter of fact, the development of the Code began about a year ago. It was reflected in the monopoly hearings which were under way this time last year, and on December 11, the first Code Committee met in New York to consider the entire problem. Subsequent to this, you will recall, a survey was made of every radio station in the membership, asking for their written or unwritten policies governing all sectors of radio operation. These policies were carefully reviewed and digested and classified and were then presented to the Code Committee in meetings both in New York and Washington, and were further circulated by mail almost continuously from February 1 until May. These considerations took the form of the first tentative and suggested Code which was printed and released to the industry well over thirty days before the Convention in Atlantic City. This Code was then considered by the industry and was rewritten and submitted to the Convention for its vote. All this was attended with ample trade publicity and discussion and correspondence. There was nothing secret about it. It was all done in public view so that the fullest deliberation could be given every plank in that Code. On July 11, the Code was presented to the Convention, paragraph by paragraph, and I am confident that a reading of the transcript of the proceedings of that afternoon session will reveal that there was no attempt to "railroad" the Code through. In fact, it was noted that Mr. Miller went out of his way to get a full-sided discussion on the Code and even held up the voting on the motion to pass the Code, which was properly seconded, and told the membership that he wanted them to consider fully and carefully every provision of the Code before it went to a vote, and such a discussion ensued. The entire industry had been informed of the vote; they had had the Code placed in their hands for a considerable period of time, and even though the length of the Code finally adopted was somewhat different from the Code submitted earlier in the spring, nevertheless the underlying principles remained the same. Everybody had an opportunity to vote and the vote turned out to show an overwhelming majority of those voting to be in favor of this Code. If there were any Communistic influences surrounding the Code, certainly there was ample opportunity to ventilate the entire situation well before an actual vote was taken.

I may presume to speak for the Code Committee itself, because I think you do them an injustice when you ascribe to them base motives. They worked hard and long in an endeavor to bring forth a Code under which all might live and which would at the same time guarantee a character of public service and social responsibility that would commend itself to the American public and thus insure their own investments and licenses to operate in the public interest, convenience and necessity. No other consideration involving personalities entered into the discussions of this Code. Principles were stressed and those principles have been incorporated in the Code; and I am sure, Father, that you can go along with such principles:

1. There shall be no attack upon race or religion by radio.
2. News broadcasts shall be presented factually, without bias, either on the part of the station or on the part of a possible sponsor.
3. Children's programs shall be based on sound social concepts and elevated to a new standard of good taste.
4. Radio stations shall continue to contribute to the spread of education and culture.
5. The economic position of American radio is insured as well as its opportunity to contribute to the movement of legitimate merchandise by barring from the air purveyors of questionable merchandise, in connection with both the acceptability of accounts and problems involving good taste peculiar to the radio medium.
6. Radio stations assure their audiences that they will provide ample time for the discussion of controversial public issues, pro and con, but that time for such purposes shall not be sold but shall be given on a free basis, in accord with the public interest, time availability and proper program balance.

What is barred here is not the right of anyone to speak, but the right of anyone to monopolize public opinion in the controversial field, through radio. Let me repeat here the reasons why the Committee recommended this to the industry and why the industry, in my judgment, acted wisely in adopting such a program.

There is a limitation to the number of radio channels now available for broadcasting in this country.

There is also a limit as to the number of hours available per day for broadcasting. Newspapers may add any number of extra pages to accommodate their overflow news and advertising columns. No comparable opportunity exists in the daily schedule of a radio station, which must adhere to the hands of the clock.

In the absence of any regulation or policy to the contrary, it is conceivable that some individual or group, with financial means to do so, could buy all the available time necessary to monopolize and control the discussion of public issues through the radio medium,

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conviction became certainty when Mr. L. Kay took the rostrum and proceeded to "filibuster" and so made it impossible for lack of time to have any adequate discussion. This conviction and the "filibuster" accounted for the fact that when the Code came to a vote only 128 (out of 437) voted for it, and some 26 or 28 voted against it — *more than half the delegates present walked out of the hall and did not vote at all!* These broadcasters made an undoubted mistake in not remaining and "killing" the Code, but they were so disgusted and displeased that they would have nothing to do with the matter.

However, vigorous objection was made on the floor of the convention to the provisions of the Code that make it mandatory for broadcasters to give free and equal amount of time to exponents of all sides of any controversy. This, it was contended, would empower Communists and other subversive elements to demand and compel broadcasters to grant them time in which to air their false philosophies and to infect the American people wth the virus of their un-American ideologies and so to work for the ultimate overthrow of our Government. It ought to be self-evident that "free speech" gives no person or groups the right to destroy free speech.

Already Communists have demanded free time over several member stations and have quoted the N.A.B. Code in making their demands. Before the Atlantic City Code, broadcasters could exercise their rightful discretion in accepting or refusing controversial broadcasts of this nature; furthermore, by charging for the time demanded, they had a further insurance against dangerous "controversialists"; but now, thanks to the Code, broadcasters are without defense against any subversive faction that may demand free time. To refuse outright is to risk a citation before the Radio Commission for Code infraction.

Editor Presses For a Test Case

Illustrative of this same mandatory embarrassment: a few days ago, William Allen White, the Kansas editor, wired a western station demanding in virtue of the N.A.B. Code a half-hour's free time, following Father Coughlin's hour, in order to broadcast recordings by Prof. Fenwick and Msgr. Ryan in favor of lifting the embargo on arms and munitions. The station replied that it had no such time, due to prior commercial commitments. Mr. White came back with a reiteration of his demand and notification that the records were being shipped by express. It was an obvious attempt to force a test issue. Thanks to a mandatory Code, broadcasters are no longer permitted to run their own business.

Now the fact that all religious broadcasts are really controversial and all priests, preachers and rabbis controversialists, in the sense that large sections of the populace do not agree with them, easily may lead to further embarrassments.

Within recent days, five or six denominations have demanded free time from one small midwestern station, citing the N.A.B. Code to back their demand. Obviously, this little station operating at a bare subsistence profit without any big chain "backlog" cannot afford to give away so much time. Compliance with the Code would in such a case compel bankruptcy.

The whole radio tempest boils down to the simple alternative: Either broadcasters shall continue to obey the mandate of the American people (i.e., the Radio Act) by freely exercising the rights and responsibilities that mandate places upon them; or they must flaunt and ignore this mandate of the American people and yield up their rights and responsibilities into the hands of an N.A.B. and its Code Complance Committee.

With free and unterrorized American radio stations the choice was promptly made. Once more the foes of Father Coughlin and Christian social justice stand revealed—*and isolated!*

Defends New Code

precluding a fair opportunity for an opposition thought to present its case to the radio audience.

Such a situation would pervert the function of American radio as a forum of democracy and would irreparably shatter the confidence of the public in the American System of Broadcasting.

In order to assure the American people for all time that such an intolerable misuse of radio facilities cannot happen, the Code states that " . . . Time for the presentation of controversial issues shall not be sold."

The Code does not bar anyone or any group from using radio. It simply denies the right to buy time, for the reasons stated. (Political broadcasts, as defined, are excepted because "at certain times the contending parties want to use and are entitled to use more time than broadcasters could possibly afford to give away.")

Spokesmen or groups in the field of public controversial issues have a perfect right to request and receive time on the air, from a network or station, in accord with the public interest therein as outlined in the Code. "Broadcasters shall use their best efforts to allot such time with fairness to all elements in a given controversy."

The handling of public controversial issues by radio stations is a matter of principle and not one of personalities who may incidentallly be involved.

The Committee has stressed again that it is laying down long-proved principles and has not engaged in incidental personal controversy. The same rule that affects Father Coughlin's purchase of time to discuss opposition to neutrality revision also extends to the Rev. Walton Cole, who has a different point of view from Father Coughlin, to the Townsend Movement, which wishes to buy time, and to all others clearly taking a position in connection with a public controversial issue, between political campaigns.

We think the reasons given by the Code for excepting political broadcasts are certainly well taken. I quote: "The political broadcasts excepted above are any broadcasts in connection with a political campaign in behalf of or against the candidacy of a legally qualified candidate for nomination or election to public office, or in behalf of or against a public proposal which is subject to ballot. This exception is made because at certain times the contending parties want to use and are entitled to use more time than broadcasters could possibly afford to give away."

It is very clear in the particular case of Father Coughlin or any other spokesman in the field of public controversy, that he has several avenues of address to the radio audience: (1) Like any other spokesman in the field of public controversy, representing a large segment of public thought, he may obtain time on a free basis to present his views. His discussions are subject only to democratic debate and rebuttal, if any should arise. This is certainly in the traditional American spirit of fair play and sportsmanship and constitutes, in fact, what I have always believed to be the essence of democracy. (2) During a political campaign, Father Coughlin, as a leader of a large segment of public thought, has a perfect right to take a political position for or against a candidate, or for or against a public proposal subject to ballot; and as such, under the Code, is subject only to the policies of the individual station and he may buy time the same as any other political advocate. (3) Father Coughlin may elect to become purely a religious broadcaster, and as such, he may either get time free or may buy time as provided for in the Code.

The same opportunities of reaching the radio audience are extended equally to anyone else.

Certainly the Code Committee has no thought whatever of usurping the individual responsibility of the broadcaster to reject or to accept material to be broadcast over his station. In fact, the Committee clearly recognized this responsibility in the opening paragraph of its statement on October 3:

> "While the Committee realizes that the American people through the delegation of the radio franchise, have placed upon the broadcaster final responsibility to accept or to reject program matter in 'the public interest, convenience and necessity,' it nevertheless recognizes that N.A.B. member stations in the 17th Annual Convention, July 1st, shared their program and operating experiences in the adoption of a new Code so that a more uniform and higher level of public service might result throughout the length and breadth of American radio."

I feel certain, Father, that, when you review the Code in light of all these considerations, you will find that the Committee has conscientiously endeavored to carry out its instructions from the industry, and I do hope that you will be pleased to note the wide public acceptance which has already been given the Code and the endeavor of the broadcasters to regulate themselves voluntarily.

These expressions of public acceptance come from a diverse and distinguishing group representing the religious, the educational and the civic life of our country. Certainly such organizations as the National Council of Catholic Men, and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America would never have endorsed this Code if they felt there was the slightest possibility that the Code was an insidious Communistic weapon inspired by Communists and designed to wipe out all religions.

Nor do I believe the American Civil Liberties Union, the defender of free speech in this country for years, could have led itself to endorse this Code if it believed for one minute that it tread upon the right of any man's freedom of speech.

Nor do I believe that such distinguished organizations representing millions of women and homes in this country, such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Council of Women, would have ever voluntarily commended this Code if they felt that it was striking at the homes of the nation. I think, too, the endorsements of the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies are a significant tribute to both the economic and the social merit of the Code.

I have given your letter a good deal of thought, Father, because I know that what you stated came from sincere convictions, and I would like, therefore, to ask you to accept my letter in the same sincere light. As I listen to the radio at night and hear discussions pro and con neutrality, and I hear the Catholic and the Jew conduct his own religious programs for the edification of the radio audience, I cannot help but feel that the American system of broadcasting is in the large doing a fair and decent job in the public interest, convenience and necessity; and I think this Code is still another step in that direction. I hope that your further investigation in the matter will lead you to the same conclusion.

With every good wish,

Cordially yours,

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
ED KIRBY, *Secretary*
Code Compliance Committee

EMK:NP
Encls.

Radio Code Is Coughlin Ban

Mr. Kirby's letter, printed in full at his request in this edition, makes the point that the N.A.B. code *"does not bar anyone or any group from using radio. It simply denies the right to buy time, for the reasons stated."*

And the pretext put forward by the radio monopolists, for whom Mr. Kirby fronts, is that this provision is to prevent a "monopoly" by those possessing means to buy time (in this case the public) and a denial of the same opportunity to broadcast to those who cannot raise the money.

But that Father Coughlin IS denied the right to go on the air, by virtue of the code and its recent ruling, is clear from the fact that the American press universally regarded their ruling as a *definite and explicit disbarment of Father Coughlin from the 437 member stations of the N.A.B.*

A recent issue of *Broadcasting* (Oct. 15) carried the heading: *"First Code Action Brings N.A.B. Discord"* and a sub-heading which read: "Father Coughlin Banned!" And under a picture on the same page 11 were the words: "An edict which has the effect of barring Father Charles E. Coughlin and other controversial speakers from the purchase of radio time."

Communist sheets throughout the land carried the same legend and were jubilant, as well they might be —the N.A.B. had played into their hands!

And the same William Allen White, who sought a test case with the western broadcaster, writing in the *New York Post,* and requoted in *Radio Daily,* "took a poke at the N.A.B. code ruling on controversial issues, calling it 'a bad step in a worse direction!' While declaring that he strongly disapproved of Father Coughlin's remarks on the air, White nevertheless defended the Radio Priest's right to buy radio time. 'In a democracy,' he said, 'radio should have the status of a public utility *obliged by law to serve all comers who are able to pay'."*

Offer of Free Time a Ridiculous Myth

The reasons given in Mr. Kirby's letter to substantiate his claim that the "code does not ban Father Coughlin from the air" are wholly unconvincing. For example, he says that Father Coughlin may secure *free time on the air.* Where? How many stations would be willing—or even financially able—to give the hour he now pays for cash in advance? Especially when under the code they would have to give an equal amount of time free to every crackpot and Christ-hater who would demand time to controvert him!

Thus, while hiding behind the *theory* that their code does not bar Father Coughlin, the Code Compliance Committee clearly foresaw that practically and most effectively they had barred him from the air when they forbade member stations to sell him time.

Mr. Kirby adds the insinuation that "Father Coughlin may become a political speaker" and so not be banned by the code. This is even worse than an honest admission that the Code Committee intended to carry out its orders—namely, to "shut up that man Coughlin."

Again—and here Mr. Kirby lets the cat out—his letter says: "Father Coughlin may become a "purely religious broadcaster" and either get free time or buy it! This is precisely what the Jewish-controlled networks, the Communists and their fellow-travelers everywhere—and the New Deal Administration—most desire; namely, to ban Father Coughlin's discussion of "controversial" issues. Do you dear reader, think that religion would remain non-"controversial" if Father Coughlin were talking about it.

Of course, these active enemies of social justice would have no objection to Father Coughlin's becoming a harmless, goody-goody preacher of pious platitudes! They desire nothing so much as to still his voice on the dangers of Communism, and all foreign "isms," and the dangers which lurk in such trick measures as the Supreme Court pack, the Reorganization Bill and the so-called Neutrality Bill.

This is Matter for American People

Father Coughlin's voice in such national issues has become a real power with the American people. What's more, they—and not Father Coughlin—pay for these radio broadcasts. Didn't the radio monopolists ever think of that? They, and not even the broadcaster membership, buy the products advertised on the radio. The people want Father Coughlin—year after year they pay the heavy costs of a full hour's broadcast. Are they going to stand for censorship by the N.A.B.? They are not.

If Father Coughlin may be denied

(Continued on Page 14)

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The Voice of Congress

Either from the *Congressional Record*, or communications directly to SOCIAL JUSTICE, these expressions of your Congressmen and United States Senators are given such deservedly wider distribution which publication in our columns will admit.

—EDITOR

Embargo Is Symbol of Our Neutrality

By HON. OSCAR YOUNGDAHL
Representative from Minnesota

I AM SURE THAT all of us are sincere in our declaration that *America must not enter another European war.*

The President has urged repeal of the embargo on arms, munitions and implements of war as the best method of keeping America out of war.

I am opposed to repeal of the arms embargo. I believe we should seriously consider placing all exports other than arms, munitions and implements of war to belligerents on a strict basis of cash payments in hand with exports to be shipped in their own ships at their own risk. I am opposed to any credit of any kind for belligerents. I am in favor of keeping American ships and American citizens out of danger zones. I believe Congress *should keep all its Constitutional powers* and should remain in continuous session prepared to exercise those powers.

When the present embargo on arms, munitions and implements of war was enacted in 1935, and re-enacted in 1937, the people, Congress and the Executive branch of Government, were practically unanimous that it was the best method of keeping America out of war. It passed Congress by a vote of 63 to 6 in the Senate, 376 to 13 in the House. Deliberation was cool and calm. There was no war hysteria. No general war was in progress nor threatened.

The embargo was enacted to serve notice on the entire world what America's attitude and policy was to be if war did come. Three chief reasons were back of this action. We wanted to keep out of all entanglements, controversies and embroilments of the Old World. We had had our fingers burned once and did not propose to play with fire again. We felt that our first duty to ourselves and the world was to preserve liberty, freedom and democracy on the Western Hemisphere rather than to engage in the centuries-old struggle for power in Europe. We felt that our nation, with its professions for peace and its Christian teachings and beliefs, should not profit from the manufacture and sale of implements designed only for the destruction of human lives and the peace and happiness of others.

Those reasons were fundamental then, in time of peace. I believe they are fundamental now, in time of war.

Having served notice on all other nations what our neutrality policy was to be, I do not believe that we should change that policy now that war is in progress. The only changes permissible, I believe, would be those strengthening our neutrality—not changing the policy. Our own Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, told belligerent nations during the last war that any change in our neutrality stand, specifically the adoption of an embargo, after war had once started, would be an unneutral act. The embargo is a symbol of our neutrality. Destroy that symbol and you endanger our attitude.

I do not believe that England and France desire our munitions so much as they desire to see us committed to their side of the war.

Many believe the United States can best protect herself from war by aiding the French and British to win over the totalitarian systems of Europe now. I respect that premise but I certainly disagree with it. I do not believe that Naziism, Fascism, Communism or any other "ism" is the fundamental issue at stake in this war. This is the same old battle for power and supremacy that we entered 20 years ago with the slogan "to make the world safe for democracy." When the fighting is ended and nations sit around the peace table there will be nothing said about any of these "isms." Power and supremacy will be the dominant peace factors just as today they are the dominant causes of war.

President Once Praised Neutrality

By HON. HARRY N. ROUTZOHN
Representative from Ohio

BY THE TIME Congress met on January 4, 1936, the President was so pleased with his neutrality legislation that he stated in his annual message the following:

"As a consistent part of a clear policy the United States is following a twofold neutrality toward any and all nations which engage in wars not of immediate concern to the Americas: First, we decline to encourage the prosecution of war by permitting belligerents to obtain arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States; second, we seek to discourage the use by belligerent nations of any and all American products calculated to facilitate the prosecution of a war in quantities over and above our normal exports to them in time of peace."

Rifle Contract Sacred Obligation

By HON. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.
Senator from Wisconsin

THE BANKERS FOR THE British government, the House of Morgan, considered the munitions traffic so important that to force its continuance they were apparently even willing to stop borrowing money for the Allies in the United States. They were willing to take such a drastic step, although both personally and financially they desperately wanted the Allies to win, as indicated by their testimony before a Senate committee. They saw no difference between the best interests of the Allies and the best interests of the United States (Munitions Committee Report 944, pt. 6, p. 42).

SEN. ROBERT LA FOLLETTE

In late 1916, the British tried to get out of contracts they had made with Connecticut rifle companies for $194-million. The big banks had money in the companies. The companies were in arrears on delivery, and the Morgans were told to cancel $55-million worth of the orders.

Now, $55-million may be small potatoes to the statesmen who think, and have so expressed themselves in this debate, that the arms traffic is not important; but the very thought of losing $55-million in orders practically caused the Morgans to desert the British cause.

All the British interference with our mails, all the blacklisting of American citizens, all the diversion of our shipments had not caused the Morgans to bring any pressure to bear on their principals, the British government. But when this order for munitions, for rifles, was in danger of cancellation, J. P. Morgan went to see the King! He saw the Prime Minister and many others.

The Morgans knew the British did not need those rifles. What they needed was machine guns. They knew the rifle companies had not fulfilled their part of the contract. But, nevertheless, in the name of "important and influential interests," the bankers told the British that they would not be able to float any more loans for them over here unless the British paid for the rifles. The bankers got the money for the rifles. Cutting off British loans would then have been a great blow to England, but the bankers were willing to turn against the King for the sake of such traffic in the instruments of death.

War Profits Real Reason

By HON. WM. J. BULOW
Senator from South Dakota

I AM AFRAID THAT not all the reasons for the repeal of the Embargo Act are to keep us out of war, but *that one of the main and compelling reasons for the repeal of the arms embargo is to fix matters so that we can make a profit out of war.* We want to get in on the game.

While other people are fighting for power and aggression, we want to get in on the profits. Let us be honest with ourselves and say that we are going to sell powder and guns, not in order to keep us out of the war but in order to make a profit.

We condemn a war for aggression; we condemn a war for power; but we want to get in on the scrap so that we can make a profit. Banish the element of profit, and there would not be much of an effort in this country to repeal the arms embargo.

Our Immediate Duty Is Here!

By HON. ROBERT R. REYNOLDS
Senator from North Carolina

I WANT TO SAY that before we attempt to destroy Hitler and Stalin, and Naziism and Communism over there we had better destroy Naziism and Fascism and Communism in the United States of America! That is our duty.

Warning of 1917 Is Still Sound

By HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ
Senator from New Mexico

LET US REMEMBER well the prophetic insight of my distinguished colleague, whom we all love and admire, the Senior Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Norris), who, while we were tottering on the precipice of international catastrophe, said on April 4, 1917:

"We are taking a step today that is fraught with untold danger. *We are going into war upon the command of gold!* We are going to run the risk of sacrificing millions of our countrymen's lives in order that other countrymen may coin their lifeblood into money. And even if we do not cross the Atlantic and go into the trenches, we are going to pile up a debt that the toiling masses that shall come many generations after us will have to pay. *Un-born millions will bend their backs in toil in order to pay for the terrible step we are now about to take.* We are about to do the bidding of wealth's terrible mandate. By our act we will make millions of our countrymen suffer, and the consequences of it may well be that millions of our brethren must shed their lifeblood, millions of broken-hearted women must weep, millions of children must suffer because we want to preserve the commercial right of American citizens to deliver munitions of war to belligerent nations.

"I know that I am powerless to stop it. I know that this war madness has taken possession of the financial and political powers of our country. I know that nothing I can say will stay the blow that is soon to fall. I feel that we are committing a sin against humanity and against our countrymen. I would like to say to this war god, 'You shall not coin into gold the lifeblood of my brethren.' I would like to prevent this terrible catastrophe from falling upon my people. I would be willing to surrender my own life if I could cause this awful cup to pass. I charge no man here with a wrong motive, but it seems to me that this war craze has robbed us of our judgment."

Debt Defaulters Can't Pay Interest

By HON. JOHN C. SCHAFER
Representative from Wisconsin

ONLY A FEW YEARS ago a number of our foreign debt-defaulting nations were calling Uncle Sam "Uncle Santa Claus" and "Uncle Shylock." Now that they have their hands out again asking for help, they would lead us to believe that they think that Uncle Sam is a grand old man.

According to the press releases, these debtor nations have more assets in the United States than their liabilities to our almost bankrupt Federal Treasury. The New Deal handed most of these assets to them. Do you remember when the New Deal forced American citizens to turn in all their gold to the Federal Treasury on the basis of $20.67 an ounce or go to the jailhouse for 5 years? Then, after our American citizens turned in their gold at $20.67 an ounce, the New Deal imported from foreign countries over $10,800,000,000 worth of gold at $35 an ounce. Most of this gold was imported from countries which have refused to even pay one penny interest on the billions of dollars which they owe to Uncle Sam.

This New Deal hand-out of many billions of dollars represents a large part of the so-called cash which our foreign debt-defaulting nations intend to use if we furnish them munitions, arms, implements of war, and other war supplies under a cash-and-carry or a credit-and-carry fake neutrality act.

The debt defaulters who owe the most cannot find one penny to even pay the interest on these debts resulting from their last World War, although they have billions of dollars to carry on another conflict, which, no matter who wins, will destroy civilization.

On March 1, 1939, according to our Treasury statistics, foreign nations which are now engaged in war owed the Government of the United States more than $11-billion.

I have here a report from the Secretary of the Treasury which indicates that Great Britain, on March 1, 1939, owed the American taxpayers' Treasury $5,419,388,374.72; this debt consisting of $4,368,000,000 of principal and $1,051,388,374.72 of interest.

On March 1, 1939, Soviet Russia owed the United States $385,372,179.65, consisting of $192,601,297.37 principal and $192,770,882.28 accrued interest.

France owed the United States, on March 1, 1939, $4,160,824,820.69, consisting of $3,863,650,000 principal and $297,174,820.69 accrued interest.

On March 1, 1939, Germany owed the United States $1,251,417,749.70, which consisted of $1,225,023,750 principal and $26,393,999.70 interest.

On March 1, 1939, Italy owed the United States $2,022,745,422.62, consisting of $2,004,900,000 principal and $17,845,422.62 interest.

In view of our national debt, which is now more than $40-billion, in addition to many more billions of obligations which Uncle Sam has guaranteed, is it not time that Uncle Sam moves to collect the billions of dollars which foreign governments owe him instead of continuing to play Santa Claus to them, as he has under the New Deal, and as proposed in the pending war-promotion bill, which has been dressed up as a neutrality measure?

Radio Code Is Coughlin Ban

(Continued from Page 13)

his constitutional right of free speech because he happens to be *persona non grata* with a powerful minority group of people who own radio chains, and an ambitious political administration, others who disagree can also be silenced. That spells the end of all free speech, the end of civil and religious liberty!

Whether you like Father Coughlin or not is no longer the question.

In the words of *America* (October 14):

"Popular polls indicate that Father Coughlin is listened to by several millions of Americans every Sunday afternoon. The larger radio chains have refused to sell him time on their networks. Nevertheless, smaller and local stations have continued thus far to carry his addresses. Millions manage to hear him over these local stations, sometimes with difficulty. Many more people desire to hear him, but are unable to do so. How long these listeners will be permitted to hear Father Coughlin is a question now being posed by the officials of the National Association of Broadcasters and by interested officials in Washington. There are good reasons to believe that they are trying to use the Code adopted at the N.A.B. convention held in Atlantic City last July, 'to put Father Coughlin off the air.' Turning the radio dial to listen or not to listen to Father Coughlin is a free act of an individual. Approving or disapproving of Father Coughlin's discourses is, likewise, a personal affair. *But every American must object when a group of radio directors and petty bureaucrats* undertake to decide for local stations and for American citizens what speakers they are not permitted to hear. *The question,* as we have stated before, *is the attempt of radio dictators and Government officials to suppress the right of free speech.* In these hours of crisis that right is of incalculable value."

Are the millions of listeners to Father Coughlin to be deprived of their right to listen to him because the members of a radio code committee rule that the hour the people pay for is a "monopoly"? That was an unfortunate word for Mr. Kirby to employ. It is a radio "monopoly" which is countering the wishes of some 17-million Americans. This radio monopoly and the manufacturers whose products the radio chains advertise are going to hear plenty from the American people.

It is not Father Coughlin who has been banned by this "shut out" code of a small band of Coughlin-haters; it is every man, woman and youth in America who ever sent in a nickel to pay toward a broadcast.

Are they going to stand for it? They are not. Watch out, radio!

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From Washington

New Deal Tricks Imperil Peace

Administration Is Ready to Use Every Pressure Device to Kill the Embargo

THE NEWS: The usual "pressure tools" — appointments, appropriations, statutory amendments—are being held in reserve by President Roosevelt and may be brought into play to insure a favorable House vote on the proposal to repeal the arms embargo.

This was revealed in Washington when House members, formerly standing for repeal, indicated to Congressional leaders that the view taken by their constituents had influenced their own outlook; that now they stood firmly for retention of the arms embargo.

When the neutrality fight began in the Senate, the Administration had counted on a margin of 29 repealists in the House. By this week, however, this number had dwindled to 10, and indications were that more House members would swing over to the side of the isolationists in an effort to keep the country out of war.

COMMENT: No device is more distasteful to democratically-minded citizens than the use of administrative "pressure" to influence the votes of Congressmen, and no administration has been so ready to use this undemocratic device as the present New Deal government.

One year ago, in the fight over President Roosevelt's dictatorial reorganization bill, the administration used all its power, all its persuasiveness, and all its pressure-methods to stuff the measure down the throats of recalcitrant Senators and Representatives. The result was a stinging defeat for Mr. Roosevelt and his crowd of "buttonholers."

Now, in the most serious legislative discussion since the declaration of war in 1917, the Administration is attempting to browbeat Congress into a warmaking act, at the same time scoffing at those who oppose this act. The browbeating is being done by the usual reprehensible device of promising Congressmen choice appropriations for pet projects; choice appointments for favored constituents, or selfish legislation favorable to some selfish cause.

This is a **direct obstruction** of the democratic processes supposed to govern Congress in its decisions. **This is not democracy at all; it is a form of tyranny!**

Patronage Still a Handy Weapon

Revelation of this gradual application of pressure, in an effort to go against the will of the country and pass an unneutral neutrality act, came with the first appointments for the 1940 census. The taking of the census involves hiring some 130,000 individuals at comfortable salaries. The administration gave ample evidence that "friends" of the administration would get these jobs, and to be "friendly" one must vote the administration way on repeal. This pressure and patronage was condemned in ringing tones by several Senators.

Now, with sentiment of the House echoing the sentiment of constituents from every district, the New Dealers intend to wring favorable votes from opposition Congressmen by bribing them with patronage, or threatening them with withdrawal of patronage which is rightfully theirs. This is tyrannical.

Free Debate Is Obstructed

No legislative discussion in the past generation has had a more ominous meaning for the people of the United States than the present embargo act. If the arms embargo is repealed, the country becomes physically identified with one side of the present international war. If the embargo is retained, the country continues to take no side but the American side, which happens to be on this side of the Atlantic.

If the embargo is repealed, we ship arms now, and men later. It is no exaggeration to say that the question of war for the United States hinges on this act. And in this important moment, when Senators and Representatives are wrestling with this mighty problem and attempting to reach a free, honest decision, the New Deal administration obstructs free debate through bribery, threats and coercion.

In the regular session of Congress, the House voted 214 to 173 *against* repeal of the arms embargo. Chances are it would vote the same way now, if permitted a free decision. President Roosevelt knows this. And instead of willingly abiding by the democratic decision of a democratic Congress, he is attempting to *buy* a repeal vote through administrative pressure.

Watch for the results. If the House votes for repeal, it will be because of the activities of the President. If this country goes to war, it will be the responsibility of one man—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Lundeen Plan Merits Thought

THE NEWS: A lingering fight over neutrality in the Senate was heightened last week by the introduction of several proposals that served the cause of the isolationists by delaying a final vote on repeal of the arms embargo.

Among other proposals, Senator Lundeen of Minnesota suggested that the United States attach British Isles in the West Indies, and several other parcels of British territory near the United States, as payment of the British war debt to this country.

Amendments to the administration "neutrality" act, introduced by Senators on both sides of the legislative battle, included among other things, a prohibition of credits to warring nations, and a prohibition against extension of credit to belligerents by Governmental agencies, such as R.F.C., the Export-Import Bank, etc.

COMMENT: Certain knowledge on the part of the isolationist Senators —who, after all, are the *only* ones concerned with *neutrality* for the United States—that lingering debate will bring converts to their side, is responsible for the introduction of multiple amendments and proposals into the general argument.

Nevertheless, each of the suggestions has more or less merit wrapped into its provisions. For instance, while Senator Lundeen's proposal that the United States send a force to annex British possessions in the West Indies sounds hostile on the surface, it still has considerable merit.

Senator Lundeen suggested that these possessions be seized as a "just retaliation" for the unpaid British war debt. His Senate colleagues were quick to denounce his suggestion as a step of aggression, the less desirable because Britain at present is at war, which occupies her entire resources and leaves her nothing with which to oppose such a territorial snatch.

Monroe Doctrine Must Be Considered

The United States' "life line," it is generally recognized, is the Panama Canal. Should an unfriendly power secure fleet, fuel, munitions or air bases on this hemisphere, that power could cause much trouble for the United States by threatening the canal. Heretofore the British have been considered a friendly, peaceful power. But now that Britain is at war, anything can happen. An unfriendly power might, with some success, make a grab for these British sea possessions in violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and with dire effect for the Panama ocean link.

United States military and naval heads have been greatly concerned for some time over the status of these British possessions; while they do not advocate seizing them forcibly, they surely would consider the wisdom of acquiring them through purchase or cession. If purchase were decided upon, nothing could be more logical than to discount the British war debt to the extent of the purchase price. Or if cession were sought, the British might consider cession in return for a cancelled debt.

Senator Lundeen, understanding British diplomacy, perhaps, doubted that any method short of seizure would be successful in acquiring the isles, and the next logical question to suggest itself is: "If seizure it must be, what better time than now?"

At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1939, the British owed us the trifling sum of $13,232,000,000 in war debts. Is it not time some adjustment looking toward payment were made on this matter?

HENRY FORD

Henry Ford On the Embargo

HENRY FORD is typical of conservative America. He is typical, furthermore, of American initiative, efficiency, common sense and "follow through." And when he speaks, he is the spokesmen for those endowed with similar characteristics.

The automotive manufacturer, having practiced these virtues, has arisen to the top in the industrial world. America, having practiced these virtues, has arisen to the top in the world of nations.

Henry Ford speaks on the American embargo of munitions to warring nations, and his words must be weighed in the light of the foregoing. He says:

"I'm opposed to lifting the embargo. I would make it still tighter. The public is opposed to it. That action would make us a party to the war in Europe. What difference if we're manufacturing the war stuff or pulling the trigger?

"Only the money makers want this nation placed in the position of being a party to the war. They think it would help them make more money . . .

"If the United States ever gets into another war the public deserves it. They deserve it for being dumb enough to permit themselves to be maneuvered into war. I long ago learned that it is the greedy money makers who produce war, but the public should never be fooled by them again. . . . War is all wrong. . . ."

Why Sell Guns We Need?

THE NEWS: As an overtone of the war abroad, Washington experts have been at work appraising the defense needs of the United States. It is pointed out that although the country has what may be termed an "ample" supply of raw materials, it is sadly deficient in finished goods.

For instance, the supply of gas masks on hand is insufficient to equip the regular army and national guard. There is such a lack of semi-automatic rifles that it would take five years to equip the army and national guard. There is a distinct shortage of tanks, armored cars, anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns and other war necessities.

Furthermore, the nation's present supply of mobile anti-aircraft guns is insufficient to protect even the City of New York, and United States Army officials indicate that they will not have a fighting force of 5,500 warplanes available until June, 1941. To keep this number of warplanes on a fighting front, estimating war time loss of 30 per cent a month, it would be necessary for United States manufactories to produce 22,000 planes a year.

COMMENT: The most amazing angle of the entire controversy over the proposed repeal of the American embargo of arms to belligerents is the fact that our defenses are so poorly supplied that instead of **shipping** arms to England and France, we should be concerned with **importing** arms to this country!

The conditions above described to President Roosevelt by Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, himself an infantry captain in the World War, speak an eloquent argument in favor of the retention of the arms embargo strictly as a matter of defense. He pointed out the woeful lack of such essentials as gas masks, riffes, ammunition for small arms and anti-aircraft guns, tanks, armored cars, etc.

It is a known fact that our Army and Navy airplane quotient is far behind those of either the Allies or Germany. It is equally well known that our production facilities would be taxed to produce even the planes necessary for this country.

British Buyers Ready at Ottawa

Therefore, it would be extremely unwise to ship abroad airplanes that will be essential to the defense of the United States, if that defense is challenged. The Allies, in seeking to purchase our stores of guns, shells, cannon, tanks, airplanes and bombs, would be weakening our defense with every shell they carried away; every crated plane, they loaded aboard a merchant vessel.

Yet that is just what the Allies propose to do, the moment the embargo is lifted. The British have established a purchasing mission at Ottawa, which will transfer its operations to New York as soon as the favorable vote of the Senate and House is taken. This mission has funds available for purchase of large orders, it is understood. Shipping facilities are at hand to transport the cargoes abroad.

And so, although we need every gun we can produce, if defense of the United States is to be assured; although we need every airplane, we are to be denied these things by an administration that thinks first of the welfare of Britain and France, and only secondly of the welfare of the United States.

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Letters

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

Letter to WBAX

TO THE EDITOR:

The following letter was sent to Radio Station WBAX at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:
Dear Sir:

I take for granted that you and your staff are Americans of the staunchest type opposed to Communism, Naziism, Fascism and Dictatorships. If this were not true there would be no need of my writing.

Father Coughlin, an American of the highest type, who has the courage of his convictions, who stands upon right principles, and who has disclosed the evil machinations of those who would ruin America, is now being maligned by his enemies and every effort is made to take him off the air. If you, the manager, and your staff were not 100 per cent American, I would not appeal to you to keep Father Coughlin on the air over your station, so that one of the greatest channels of truth may not be closed to the common people, and the U. S. A. may be safeguarded against those who may try to betray her.

Keeping Father Coughlin on the air over your station would be the greatest service you could render to your country, the U. S. A.

Very truly yours,

—Rev. Winfred Guenther, C.P.

Scranton, Pa.

Reds' and China's War

TO THE EDITOR:

The part that the Communists have played in bringing on the conflict in China will some day be exposed just as it is now being revealed in connection with Spain's civil war. There is no dearth of material written by the Reds themselves which prove beyond a doubt that they used every means in their power to bring on the war. For example, the basic platform which the Chinese Communists adopted in 1933, contained these points:

1. The general mobilization of all military units of China for a war against "Japanese imperialism."

2. The following measures for defraying the expenses of the war against Japan:

(a) Confiscation of all property of Japanese imperialism in China and discontinuation of payments on Japanese loans.

(b) Confiscation of the property of all traitors to the nation (which means anyone not in sympathy with the Communists).

(c) A broad campaign to collect money within China, from Chinese emigrants and from all foreigners sympathizing with the "national liberation" movement of the Chinese people.

This platform was outlined by Wang Ming, the Chinese representative of the Communist International in Moscow, in a speech delivered by him before the 7th Congress of the Comintern on August 7th, 1935.

In fact, through their manifestoes and the writings of their leaders, the Communists have placed themselves irretrievably on record as being largely the motivating force behind an internecine struggle between two great races who are ethnically akin. Their responsibility to mankind is a large one. We should be on our guard to prevent them from turning this country into another Spain or China.

—Franklin Chino

Chicago, Ill.

Letters a Mandate

TO THE EDITOR:

It is quite generally agreed that the letters which are pouring into Washington are opposed to lifting the arms embargo at the ratio of ten to one.

In order that we may continue to boast of our representative government, the Congress may well consider this their mandate.

Only a rebel Congress may over-ride this positive demand.

—G. W. Wynhoff

Milwaukee, Wis.

Why Not Foreclose?

TO THE EDITOR:

We must demand payment of war debts from the European nations at once. Should they refuse, impound all securities, moneys and credits due their Nationals from any source in the United States. The Federal Government could have every corporation and debtor report to it the holdings and debts due all foreign investors.

The H.O.L.C. does not hesitate to foreclose on our citizens who are obligated to it and cannot pay. Why cannot this Government do the same thing to those nations which are upsetting the world because of a fight for commercial supremacy between them, and who, apparently, have money to conduct another war, but no money for Uncle Sam?

—H. J. Mueller

St. Louis, Mo.

Wrong Dictionary

TO THE EDITOR:

An Honorable Senator from Nebraska addressed a letter to the writer wherein he stated his case for embargo repeal. Wrote he, among other points purporting to support his stand: "We should be willing to sell anything that we have for sale to any purchaser. . . . This is the essence of true neutrality. To treat all combatants alike."

Surely, the Senator must have secured the wrong dictionary for his meaning of neutrality—possibly a gift dictionary from some good British "buddy." Our own American Webster, however, differs from the British version in what it holds "neutral" to mean: *"Not engaged on or assisting either side."*

—S. S. Schutte

Lincoln, Nebr.

A Communist's World

TO THE EDITOR:

Character, integrity, love, mean nothing to the fully enlightened Communist. When the front-page headlines announce a heinous crime, he shrugs his shoulders and says, "It isn't the man's fault, it's the economic system." To the real Communist, there is no such person as the good man or the bad man.

From all this it follows that mankind can never attain a perfect society by trying to be good or righteous. A perfect society can result only from a perfect economic system. Communism teaches that a perfect economic system will make society so perfect that government will become unnecessary.

If the Communist should ever realize his dream of paradise, world society would be classless, governmentless, religionless, private familyless, private propertyless and moneyless. Every institution of our present society would be abolished and every one of its principles repudiated.

Every phase of life would be socialized.

—W. F.

St. Paul, Minn.

Challenge to Youth

TO THE EDITOR:

We young people must realize that this war is one of Christ against the anti-Christ.

If we must carry upon our shoulders the burden of posterity of this nation, then we must accept the inevitable task of fighting to guarantee that posterity. This battle in our midst is youth's battle.

In this nation there exists freedom only for the few—those who control the wealth, the press, radio, movies and other media for propaganda.

It is proof enough when they seek to force Father Coughlin from the air that practically the last vestige of freedom of speech is to be grasped from us. Now is the time for youth to act, this is our battle and we must not fail.

If Father Coughlin is to be silenced soon, then surely the youths will accept his challenge.

—An American Youth

New Salem, Pa.

For a Firm Aim

TO THE EDITOR:

We must build, not as a threat to nations, but as a bulwark against invaders, a naval and air force so efficient and masterful that no power on earth would dare attack us.

Nevertheless, we must accept it as an urgent necessity, as well as a prime duty, to exert ourselves earnestly within all our powers towards effecting a real and enduring world-wide disarmament. With that aim fixed firmly and surely in our minds, we must not lose hope that some day so noble and humane an ideal will be fully realized and at last bring to mankind the surcease of wars and their consequences.

Let no civilized man believe that it is too late to avoid war, impossible to preserve peace and hopeless to promote lasting good will among all nations.

—Pax Americana

New York City

Country Above All

TO THE EDITOR:

On the Congressional page of SOCIAL JUSTICE of September 11th, the Honorable Robert Reynolds of North Carolina would like to know whether anyone knows of a better translation than the one given for *"Deutschland, Deutschland uber Alles."*

Taken as an isolated word, *"uber"* may be translated as "over"; but when it is used in a sentence, as in the above, it takes on the meaning of "above."

"Deutschland uber alles" means, literally, "Germany first," or "Germany above all else." *"Uber alles in der Welt"* —"above all else in the world," refers, of course, to the preference, as one might say "America above all else for me."

—Matilda Rumohr

North Warren, Pa.

'Profits Before Patriotism' Slogan of War Mongers

TO THE EDITOR:

I was appointed Vice-Consul of the United States at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, on the 18th day of November, 1916, having been transferred from the Hamburg Consulate General to the office officially known as Aix-la-Chapelle. This ancient old town is known the world over for the manufacture of surgical instruments, especially surgical needles, an indispensable article when nations become involved in the dirty war business.

Now, the "Huns" needed copper and the virtuous Allies, including the United States, were badly in need of surgical needles. I now come to the story that is not generally known, and may clear up the mysterious coming and going of the large German submarine known as the *Deutschland,* plying unmolested between Germany and Baltimore.

Many writers of recent date in the columns of the United States press state that the submarine *Deutschland* escaped the observation of the British navy. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The fact is, that the British and the United States Government had a mutual understanding that the submarine *Deutschland* was to enter the port of Baltimore and return to Germany without interference. The invoices of these surgical instruments passed through my hands at the American Consulate at Aix-la-Chapelle. The submarine *Deutschland,* in exchange for these surgical needles, etc., received copper and, on its return, the British authorities closed both eyes to the going and coming of the *Deutschland.*

Some will say, "How noble of England to agree so wholeheartedly in this humane cause," but how about those fine young Englishmen who were blown to bits by the copper that found its way to Germany? Is there anything noble in such transactions? Profits first, God and country last, is the slogan of the warmongers here and abroad.

Then there is the undisclosed story about the English sea captain who brought American cotton to the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the war. I saw this captain every day for a month at the American Consulate General at Alsterglacie, Hamburg, Germany, where he enjoyed all the privileges of an admiral. He received a great sum for his dirty work. The sailors of these boats were interned, but their captain flourished as a gentleman and received the protection, naturally, from the Germans, who needed the cotton, *but he was also mysteriously protected from another source.*

Perhaps this account by some chance may find its way to these three cotton brokers of New York who financed this expedition and will recall the great dinners that were given to this captain in the City of Hamburg, while his crew, loyal British subjects, were interned.

The creed of the warmongers at home and abroad is: "Profits first, God and country last."

—Louis F. Dilger

Hyattsville, Maryland

Questionable Leadership

TO THE EDITOR:

I heard a high official in the Church broadcast the other evening and I heard him say that Senator Borah "knew little of the intricacies of the neutrality proposition"—that Americans, fearful of a repetition of the foolishness of Congress in 1917, lacked experience and knowledge—that making shells, destined to kill youth, is the way to save them; that incidents on seas are the only ones; that parents had nothing to say as to whether their sons are to be murdered.

In short, I heard an intelligent endman take an awful risk with the youths he has so diligently and nobly cared for, and it looked to me to be a contribution toward the weakening of the strength necessary to fight for our country and religion if the demons strike here.

—Just a Veteran

Minneapolis, Minn.

While There's Still Time

TO THE EDITOR:

So they intend to silence Father Coughlin, along with the notorious Rutherford and Cole. They who have been pro-Satan will hang with God's champion. It certainly looks like Christ and the two thieves!

Those who control radio, press and screen are making a bad blunder and sooner or later they will be forced to ask for the help of Father Coughlin. This will come when our outraged people find the oppression under which they are living altogether unbearable.

We do not think the friends of Father Coughlin and social justice will take this last edict without a protest, so let us get busy before they have a chance to ruin our country completely.

—M. J. Garvey

St. Paul, Minn.

Refugees Preferred

TO THE EDITOR:

Recently the liner *President Roosevelt* returned from Europe with 533 passengers; of this number, 135 were aliens fleeing belligerent Europe.

Several American citizens signed a protest against carrying them "when hundreds of citizens of the United States have been left stranded in Europe."

I believe it would be something for Congress to look into—to determine the reason that these aliens were so desirous of getting here and why they were permitted such speedy passage.

—O. C.

Cleveland, Ohio

Too Partial to England

TO THE EDITOR:

There is a feeling among the people of the United States that our Government, in its foreign policy, is always in favor of England when England has trouble with other nations.

It is unfortunate that such a feeling exists, for it tends to destroy the unity of spirit that should exist here and it creates resentment.

Let those who are in favor of lifting the embargo in the present crisis explain their neutrality any way they will —they will never convince anyone that they are not partial to England.

After all, the people of the United States have other cousins across the waters besides their English cousins.

—Paul Belloni

Gardner, Colo.

German 'Aggression'

TO THE EDITOR:

Every oration delivered by Father Coughlin is filled with Celtic prejudice against Anglo-Saxon Great Britain. The Nazis definitely have a warm place in his heart while his attack against capitalism waxes stronger every day.

He has often attacked British "piracy" in order to condone German land grabs, though he knows only too well that two wrongs never made a right. He said recently that the Versailles Treaty was responsible for Hitler. What treaty, pray, was responsible for Wilhelm II and the carnage of 1914-18?

Germany has ever been the aggressor —in the Franco-Prussian war, the Austrian campaign and in the rape of Denmark.

Is Germany, then, an innocent white lily victimized by John Bull?

—A. R. Simpson

Manistee, Mich.

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A True Story

Joseph Strawman, Manufacturer

Recounting an Industrious American's Experiences with the Business System

By FRANK CONLEY

The adventures of "*Joseph Strawman, Manufacturer*" are more than a fictional interlude in the pages of your National Weekly. Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE will find them definitely factual. The author has sold between $3- and $4-million worth of merchandise over the last 12 years, to some 5,000 different wholesalers, retailers and consumers. He has been a manufacturer's agent and has had his own wholesale business and also his own retail store.

—THE EDITOR.

JOSEPH STRAWMAN is a kind, just and charitable man who is going into the manufacturing business. He is the owner of one of those new inventions which economists say will help toward "pulling the country out of the hole." He has just perfected the *Strawman Electro Magnetic Mouse Trap*, and is now ready to go to town with it.

He has secured prices on the raw materials and has located the proper sources of supply. He has spent much time and money in the development of his device, and has now reached the stage where he can put it into the commerce of the world in a big way. All he needs is *some financial backing* and he'll be set to go placs.

Mr. Strawman is quite conscious of our want in the midst of plenty. He is a public-spirited and civic-minded fellow, and is anxious to create more employment in his home town of Middleville at once. He knows the banks are full of idle money and the streets are full of idle men. So he intends to see Mr. "Cold" Hardfax, the banker, about the financing of his product.

There is nothing like his mouse trap on the market today. He has a sure-fire rapid seller. It is equipped with a secret rodent magnetizer that attracts the mice to it and then quickly and mercifully electrocutes them. It's a knockout proposition all the way through! Eventually he is going after business on a national scale—through hardware dealers, electric shops, department stores and the like. And, eventually, he is going to find out why there is want in the midst of plenty.

There won't be any cause for labor trouble because Strawman is going to pay his help well. This is going to be one case, he believes, where employer and employe will work out their problems together in their war on depression. He wants his employes to have plenty of purchasing power, and he wants his product priced low enough to secure a large volume of sales.

Banker Hardfax Fixes the Price

Mr. Strawman is mechanically inclined but hasn't had much marketing experience. He is fairly young, ambitious and determined. He has figured the costs of labor and material down to the fine point, and he knows of several idle factories in town. In the ordinary course of trade, good wages, quantity production and other things considered, he can produce his mouse trap at a cost of 16 2/3 cents for labor and material.

He has all his facts, figures and plans ready to lay before Banker Hardfax. He has his perfected model with him and engages the banker in conference. And, just as he thought, he had no trouble at all in selling him on the merits of his device. The proposed marketing of it, however, was another thing. And it didn't take the banker long to tip him off to the price structure.

"If your product costs 16 2/3 cents for labor and material," Banker Hardfax is telling him, "you'll have to put a retail price of $1 on it."

And Strawman was jolted. He wants to put his price much lower than this. He tells Hardfax he is willing to work on a very short margin of profit himself, so he can get a large volume of business, and create more and more employment in the community. But the banker points out coldly that the prerequisite to giving employment is to stay in business.

"I want to be like the man who makes crackers," says Strawman. "He doesn't make much on each cracker but he sells an awful lot of them."

"But you're not going into the cracker business," says the banker. "People won't come into the store and ask for your kind of merchandise. You have to create a demand for it in one way or another. And when they do buy it they'll buy it only once."

6 to 1 Mark-Up Is Normal Custom

When he sees the merchandise and knows the cost of production, Banker Hardfax can figure the basic retail price in the twinkling of an eye. In this case it's the 6 to 1 mark-up.

"It is customary in most manufacturing circles." Hardfax continues, "to figure the retail price *by simply taking six times the cost of labor and material.* This formula eliminates all guesswork. Many times, and for various reasons, this method doesn't work out, but it's a good yardstick to follow. In some lines the mark-up is higher and in some lower, of course.

"But before this bank can grant you a loan I'd suggest you figure the items in your operating costs, your selling costs and your general overhead expense. Then if you can show us how you can sell your product on a large scale at lower than a 6 to 1 ratio and build up a business at the same time, we'd like to know about it."

And Strawman did some investigating the next few days. He knows that in many cases the price of things are inflated by advertising and kept up by trade agreements and the like. But he kept the bankers $1 retail price in mind and tried to figure the best way to market his product. After some heavy thought he decides the wholesaler-retailer-consumer distributive system is the best. Too many manufacturers have tried selling direct to dealers without success, he finds.

The great advantage of selling through the wholesaler is the financial help given to the manufacturer by the wholesale house. The wholesaler's function in the trade is to buy from the manufacturer in large quantities. And, quite important, the wholesaler stocks up with the manufacturer's goods before the seasonal spurts start. This system enables the manufacturer to get into production and sell his goods to the wholesaler, or the distributor or jobber as they are sometimes called, in the lull between seasons. Then the manufacturer has his goods sold and the money in the bank before the retail dealer is ready to buy.

Another feature of this system is in having the wholesaler move the manufacturer's goods on to the dealer. Then the wholesaler, and not the manufacturer, carries the dealer's credit and collection burden. It's an extra link in the distribution chain, but the financial aid given to the manufacturer by the wholesaler is too vital to be overlooked.

He Finds That Banker Was Right

Strawman found that the wholesaler's usual discount in this line is 55 per cent. With the tentative $1 price he figured he'd get 45 cents net from the wholesaler at this rate. That would be a gross profit of 28-2/3 cents on each unit for Strawman. The wholesaler would take off another 2 per cent when he paid his bill, and Strawman would pay his salesman a 5 per cent commission for selling his goods. These two items would bring his profit down to about an even 25 cents per unit, he figured. He was going to find out what else there was.

In addition to the actual making of his product, Strawman would have loads of interest, insurance and taxes. And these three factors cover a multitude of things. A $10,000 loan, for instance, would carry $600 a year interest, plus a 2 per cent commission charged by the bank for making the loan. Insurance is very costly but it is compulsory. The bank would demand various forms of insurance to protect their loan. And, for convenience, the bank would sell him most of his insurance. The matter of taxes can't be intelligently estimated as yet, but they'll be high.

And he'll have factory rent, light, heat, power and water bills to pay. His machinery and equipment, tools, jigs and dies, instruments and assembling facilities will run into big money. His upkeep, repair, maintenance and depreciation will be heavy. His advertising, sales promotion and missionary work will come high. And so will the salaries of his clerical, administrative and executive help. He'll have salaries of other help for packing, shipping, testing, servicing and other miscellaneous things.

Figures All Angles Including Reserve

The cost of his packing cases, cartons, boxes, paper and twine will run into money. And his telephone, telegraph, postage, stationery and printing bills will add up to quite a bit. He'll need an automobile and a truck to start with. And he'll need desks, typewriters, adding machines and other office furniture, fixtures equipment. There will be freight and cartage charges in and out of his plant, and other transportation and traveling expenses. He'll join trade associations and other organizations to build up good will for his company.

And there will be waste, inefficiency, mistakes, miscalculations, accidents, sickness, vacations and other things. There will be adverse market conditions, slack seasons, sales slumps and other contingencies. There will be legal expenses, credit losses and collection expenses of one sort or another. And many other problems that ordinarily confront a manufacturer.

There's Strawman's own salary to think about, a net profit for the company and, last but not least, a reserve fund.

There are many things that come up from time to time that could put a small manufacturer without a reserve fund out of business. A reserve fund is primarily for the expansion of business and to tide a firm over the rough spots. And with a reserve fund to back him up, a manufacturer can combat unjust labor union coercion and other forms of racketeering. Most successful manufacturers have good reserve funds, and, of course, Strawman wants to be a successful manufacturer.

Strawman decides the banker is right. His self-preservation as a manufacturer requires that he put a retail price of $1 on his product. After this decision he loses no time in getting another conference with Banker Hardfax. And in due course he gets his loan. And soon comes the insurance. There's employer's liability, workman's compensation, social security, unemployment and various sorts of casualty insurance to start with. And the day he commences business the taxes start with him.

Strawman Becomes An Employer

But Strawman is happy now. He is going to do some good for his community. He opens the doors of his factory and hires some help. Ernest Workman, an experienced mechanic, is the first worker hired, and for the time being he will make the complete article. He will get 13 1/3 cents per unit on a piece work basis. The raw materials cost only 3 1/3 cents and Workman will do all the fabricating, processing and assembling. About 80 per cent of the cost of production will go for labor.

Then Strawman hires an experienced office man, Fred Whitecollar, who will take care of all the clerical details for the present. And then a salesman is hired and goes out after some business. And now Strawman is really in the manufacturing business. It isn't long until the salesman gets his first order. It's for a gross of mouse traps. The salesman landed it from a local wholesaler on the usual terms of 55 per cent discount, plus 2 per cent for early payment.

There is cause for much celebration. Strawman has visions of bigger and better orders coming in regularly. The wholesaler who bought the first gross has many dealers and a number of salesmen out calling on them. They requested a dozen sample mouse traps, free of charge, for their salesmen, also photographs, cuts for their catalogue and some literature. Strawman's salesman promised to furnish all this at a later date. These things and the free samples will come out of the advertising account.

The wholesale house makes another demand. They must have the exclusive sale in their territory or they won't put any sales effort behind it. And Strawman readily agrees to this. He won't sell direct to dealers or to consumers, as a protective measure to his wholesaler. Any orders or inquiries coming into the factory will be turned over to the wholesale house as per agreement.

And that's that. The first order of goods is delivered to the wholesaler and so far everything has gone along just fine. Its the first step in a long march. And the band has just started to play.

Worker's Wife Buys the Retail Product

There are two more important steps to be taken before Strawman can be really happy. The wholesaler must be able to sell his product to the retailer and the retailer must be able to sell it to the consumer. The wholesaler's salesmen are getting acquainted with this new item and will soon get going among their dealers to do some missionary work on it. There is no advertising program as yet and things are progressing slowly.

(Continued on Page 18)

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Treaty Breakers

Re-Arming the World

Part III of 'Democracy and World Dominion'

By Edwin D. Schoonmaker

IN THREE BRIEF digests of a notable book, *"Democracy and World Dominion,"* by Edwin D. Schoonmaker, we have seen how, before the World War, the so-called "democracies," Britain and France, built up their enormous empires, rivals at first, then partners to preserve their vast holdings. We have seen, too, how, following that conflict, when victory had come to these imperial democracies through the aid of the United States, a million additional square miles were taken into their swelling empires.

In the current installment, we see how, despite their sacred promises to disarm, the obvious determination of these imperial democracies is to continue to preserve their mighty domains by force of arms. And now—as though the American people were wholly unaware of all this—the appeal comes once more to join with them on the battlefield of Europe to crush their totalitarian rivals.

In succeeding installments, Mr. Schoonmaker will discuss Marxism as a contributing factor to world disorder and the relation of the United States to present-day Europe.

[The publisher of this really notable book is Richard R. Smith, 120 East 39th Street, New York, and the price is $3, postpaid.]

—THE EDITOR.

ON NO QUESTION of international concern do we find more divided opinion than upon the question of the responsibility for the re-arming of the world. The World War was to be the war that would end war. So we were told. Swords would be beaten into plowshares and peace and justice would reign over the earth.

It is of vital importance, at a time when we are once more being invited by the so-called "democracies" to join them on the battlefields of another war, to go back and retrace the steps by which that dream of universal disarmament and enduring peace was wrecked.

In the preamble of the Treaty of Versailles we find the following words:

"In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses which follow."

When those conditions were complied with there was to be a gradual reduction of arms by all nations. That they were complied with there can be no doubt whatever. The matter was wholly in the hands of a military commission of the allied powers which, with a thousand assistants, entered Germany to search out and destroy her every weapon, and when their work was finished even Marshal Foch could say, "Germany is disarmed."

Allies Failed to Keep Word

It remained then for the Allies themselves to fulfill their obligations. That they did not fulfill them or even, it would seem, intend to fulfill them is amply supported by none other than Colonel House himself. "The conference 'shunted' the question of the limitation of armaments," he says. "Germany and other enemy states had been drastically disarmed, but there was a careful avoidance of the subject as it related to the Allies and associated powers."

In his lengthy discussion of this question, the author of *"Democracy and World Dominion"* places in the forefront the recent statement by Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate: "Great Britain and France are the only two powerful military countries in the world who have co-operated with the United States sincerely in an attempt to limit armaments."

In page after page the author lays before us an array of authorities, most of them from the allied countries, who openly declare that the very contrary is true. Outstanding in this list is the former head of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations, Senor de Madariaga, whose word alone, one would think, should settle the matter. Writing ten years after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, this distinguished authority could say that the disarmament of the nations which had been agreed upon "has not even begun to be fulfilled. Germany has every right to feel impatient and to insist that something should be done to justify her own disarmament."

"For sixteen years," continues Mr. Schoonmaker, "Germany and the world, the second party to this solemn agreement that the Allies would, in their turn, disarm, saw not only an open disregard but a flagrant violation of that agreement. And neither the forces of world protest nor the long negotiations at Geneva was able to secure observance of 'sacred international obligations.'"

British Leaders Criticise Perfidy

Disturbed by this failure and the continued piling up of arms by the allied powers, Mr. Arthur Henderson, British representative and president of the Disarmament Commission, sitting in Geneva, protested: "We must convince our parliaments and our peoples that all members of the League of Nations ought to be forced into this policy of a general disarmament which is a sacred obligation laid upon us by international law and national honor."

In this protest, M. Briand, Foreign Minister of France, joined: "I believe with you, and I have often had the chance of saying so, that the obligations which the nations contractually agreed upon when they signed *Article 8* of the *Covenant of the League of Nations* must not remain a dead letter. They represent a sacred pledge, and any country which should wish to shirk it would do so with dishonor to itself."

And years later, Mr. Lloyd George himself, in a ringing speech, denounced the duplicity of his country in this matter of disarming. "We had solemnly agreed as the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles to disarm when Germany had disarmed. That it did disarm has been proven. We gave them equality in principle, but made fools of them with pacts and anti-war pacts, but all increased their ordnance, etc. . . . Germany had the most peaceful ministers in the world, who begged the great powers to fulfill their obligations for fourteen years, without success."

The author expresses amazement that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate should have been unaware of these unassailable facts or, if he were aware of them, should have suppressed them.

Joseph Strawman

(Continued from Page 17)

But—happy day—the wholesaler gets an order from one of his local dealers for a half dozen of Strawman's mouse traps. Another memorable day for Strawman!

The dealer gets a discount of 40 per cent from the $1 retail price, paying 60 cents each to the wholesale house, less 2 per cent cash discount. And now the retailer gets the shipment and has the new mouse trap in his store, and another step is completed. The manufacturer and the wholesaler have their profits and it is now up to the dealer to move the goods on to the consumer for his profit.

The dealer lost no time making an attractive display of this new and novel article in his window. He had no literature from the factory but he made up his own window sign introducing the *Strawman Electro Magnetic Mouse Trap,* and invited one and all to come in for a free demonstration. And his window display caught the eye of Mrs. Ernest Workman. She went inside the store, and after a demonstration and some sales talk, she bought one at the regular price of $1.

And now the cycle is completed. The manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer have passed the merchandise on to the consumer and all have taken their legitimate profits.

But Strawman don't know about the last step as yet. And neither does Mr. Workman!

When Workman came home from his work at the Strawman factory he saw the familiar mouse trap his wife had just purchased. Due to the factory sales policy, Mr. Strawman would not sell to anyone at retail. So Mrs. Workman bought one from the neighborhood dealer.

"What did you pay for it?" Workman asks his wife.

"One dollar," she replied, "plus 3 per cent sales tax."

And Workman said nothing. What could he say? But he did some tall thinking. He knew the finished product cost only 16 2/3 cents when it left his workbench, and when it came into his home it cost him $1 plus 3 cents sales tax. It was boosted six times en route, while his wages remained quite stationary.

There was something radically wrong somewhere, and he couldn't tell exactly where the wrong came in.

But he was going to talk to Mr. Strawman about it in the morning.

[To Be Continued]

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God." ROMANS 15:30

DECEASED

ILLINOIS
Carlyle
Emmanuel Fauke
Jake Schilling

MASSACHUSETTS
Dorchester
Bridget Corrigan
Lawrence
Omer Martineau
Rochdale
Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan

NEW YORK
Brooklyn
Edward Tuitt
Buffalo
Diana Lee
Troy
John Holohan

OHIO
Cleveland
Mrs. Karlinger

PENNSYLVANIA
Darby
Martin Walsh
Philadelphia
James M. Power
Mary Hotchkiss Schubert
Smithton
Mrs. Rosa Snyder

WISCONSIN
Belois
Henry Schnonenberg

ILL

ILLINOIS
Carlyle
Mrs. Jake Schilling
Chicago
Costa Milos
Effingham
Alphonse Mette
Glenwood
Mrs. H. Vachon

KENTUCKY
Louisville
Mrs. Wm. F. Schaefer

MARYLAND
Baltimore
Mrs. E. Jane Parker

MASSACHUSETTS
Nahant
George and Mary Furey
Roxbury
Mrs Mary E. Barnes
Springfield
Mrs. J. A. Black

MICHIGAN
Garden City
John Charles MacDonald
Royal Oak
Mildred Igel

MINNESOTA
Chanbassen
Joe Distel
Mrs. Anna Pauly

MISSISSIPPI
Moss Point
John M. Gill

NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City
Mr. Daniel Delaney

NEW YORK
Brooklyn
Mrs. Edward Tuitt
Elmira
Mrs. Hallett
Northport, L. I.
Thomas P. Lynch
Schenectady
Mrs. R. Sarnack
Willsville
Dennis R. McCarthy

OKLAHOMA
Earlsboro
Mrs. R. M. Workman

PENNSYLVANIA
Danville
Agnes Long

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906).

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

BENEFITS: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

OBLIGATION: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

PRIVILEGES: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

FEES: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed_____dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

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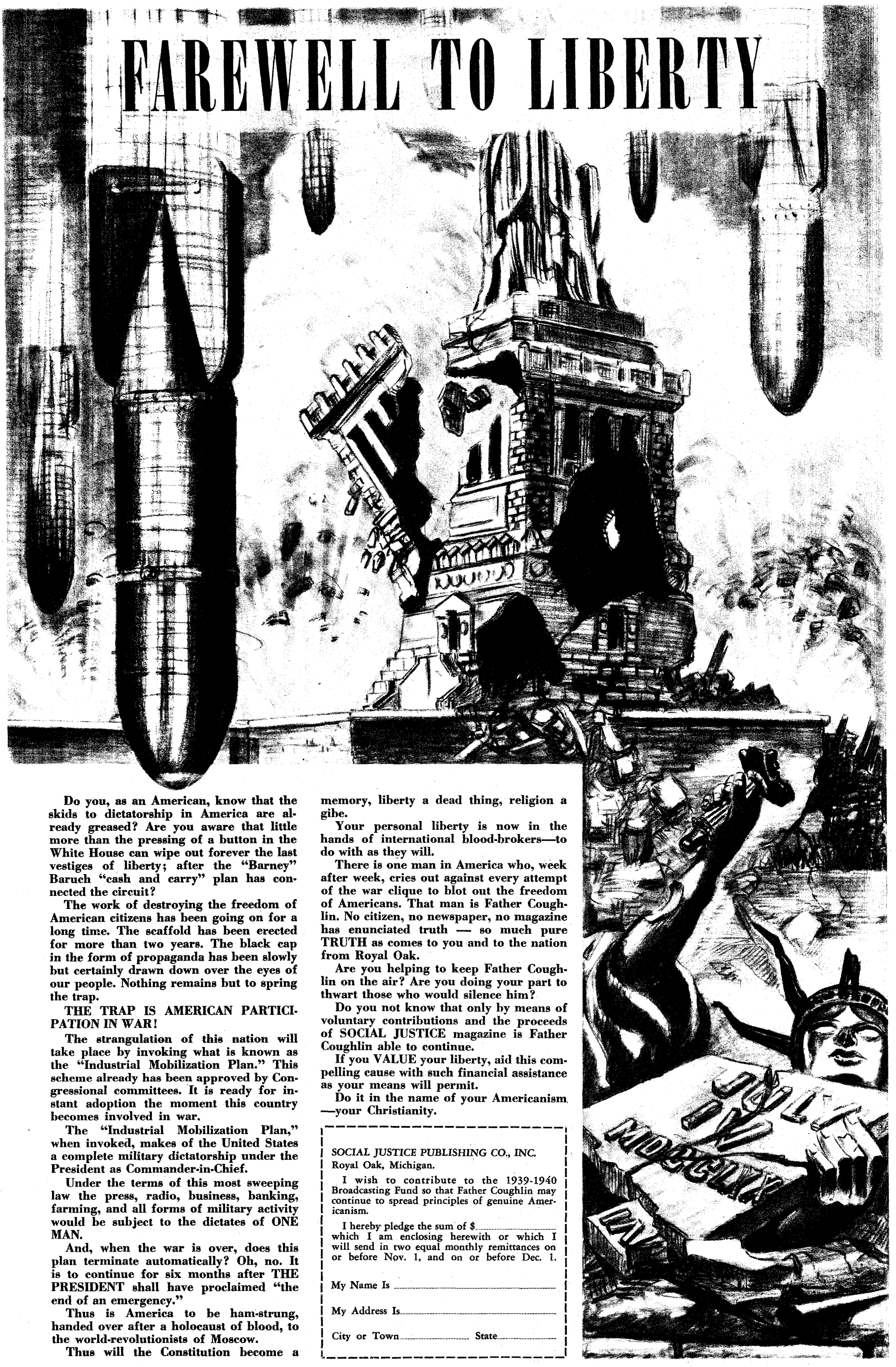
FAREWELL TO LIBERTY



Do you, as an American, know that the skids to dictatorship in America are already greased? Are you aware that little more than the pressing of a button in the White House can wipe out forever the last vestiges of liberty; after the "Barney" Baruch "cash and carry" plan has connected the circuit?

The work of destroying the freedom of American citizens has been going on for a long time. The scaffold has been erected for more than two years. The black cap in the form of propaganda has been slowly but certainly drawn down over the eyes of our people. Nothing remains but to spring the trap.

THE TRAP IS AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN WAR!

The strangulation of this nation will take place by invoking what is known as the "Industrial Mobilization Plan." This scheme already has been approved by Congressional committees. It is ready for instant adoption the moment this country becomes involved in war.

The "Industrial Mobilization Plan," when invoked, makes of the United States a complete military dictatorship under the President as Commander-in-Chief.

Under the terms of this most sweeping law the press, radio, business, banking, farming, and all forms of military activity would be subject to the dictates of ONE MAN.

And, when the war is over, does this plan terminate automatically? Oh, no. It is to continue for six months after THE PRESIDENT shall have proclaimed "the end of an emergency."

Thus is America to be ham-strung, handed over after a holocaust of blood, to the world-revolutionists of Moscow.

Thus will the Constitution become a memory, liberty a dead thing, religion a gibe.

Your personal liberty is now in the hands of international blood-brokers—to do with as they will.

There is one man in America who, week after week, cries out against every attempt of the war clique to blot out the freedom of Americans. That man is Father Coughlin. No citizen, no newspaper, no magazine has enunciated truth — so much pure TRUTH as comes to you and to the nation from Royal Oak.

Are you helping to keep Father Coughlin on the air? Are you doing your part to thwart those who would silence him?

Do you not know that only by means of voluntary contributions and the proceeds of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine is Father Coughlin able to continue.

If you VALUE your liberty, aid this compelling cause with such financial assistance as your means will permit.

Do it in the name of your Americanism —your Christianity.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1939-1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before Nov. 1, and on or before Dec. 1.

My Name Is _____

My Address Is _____

City or Town _____ State _____

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

BRITAIN'S PRESS AGENT WHITE HOUSE VISITOR

LORD BEAVERBROOK INFORMATION MINISTER IN WORLD WAR DAYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Great Britain's war-time Minister of Information and the President of the United States met at one of those intimate White House luncheons the other day. What transpired may have the greatest importance for America's future, but at the moment of this writing complete mystery surrounds the purpose of the press lord's visit, the purport of his conference with the President, and the result of his trip to America.

Back in London, he said he would not come back to the United States "until the war is over." He said he had spent Sunday afternoon walking on Fifth Avenue, stopping at all drug stores to investigate "that new drink—Coca-Cola!"

Beaverbrook's interest in drug stores goes back to New Brunswick, Canada, where, as Max Aitken, his first job was washing bottles for a chemist at a dollar a week. He studied law under Richard Bedford Bennett, later Prime Minister of Canada, but proved a flop at it. He then turned to making money as a profession and had $5-million by the time he was 30.

Dissatisfied with Canada's democratic institutions, the ambitious young "Maxie" cashed-in his assets, removed himself to England and purchased a Peerage. His money made the former bottle washer a power in the island kingdom. When the World War broke out, Beaverbrook was appointed Minister of Information. As England's Goebbels, his pen poured forth the tales of cannibalistic orgies in which the German invaders of Belgium were supposed to indulge, of decapitated babies and mothers. And he did a swell job. One result of his gory atrocity stories was America's entrance into the war.

After the armistice, Beaverbrook entered politics, purchased two important London dailies and became a bulwark of the Conservatives. In 1933, he devoted editorial praise to Adolf Hitler. He and his press pal, Rothermere, went on a rampage in favor of dissolving the League of Nations, scrapping the Locarno pact and the London naval treaty. He even gave lip service to Sir Oswald Mosley, the British "Fascist" leader.

Beaverbrook's pet peeve is Stanley Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain's predecessor. He recently ventured to suggest that the present war against Germany is a "phony" war. Obviously, on some points one can agree with Beaverbrook, but what he said to Roosevelt was something else again.

In the wake of his visit, Americans may look for a whole train of English lecturers and propagandists to "educate" the dumb Americans.

LORD BEAVERBROOK
'BOTTLE-BOY, PRESS PEER'

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